

PHOT.

C 17347-X

Markham, Gervase

Ma. E. B.

How to chuse, ride, traine, and diet, both Hunting-horses and running Horses. 2

VVith all the secrets thereto belonging discovered:
an Arte neuer heere-to-fore written by
any Author.

Also a discourse of horſmanship, wherein the breeding, and ryding of Horses for ſeruice, in a briefe manner, is more methodically ſette downe then hath beene heeretofore: with a more eaſie and direct courſe for the ignorant, to attaine to the ſaid Arte or knowledge.

Together with a newe addition for the cure of horses diſeaſes, of what kinde or nature ſoeuer,

Bramo affai, poco ſpero, nulla chieggio.



AT LONDON,
Printed by I. R. for Richard Smith, and are to be ſold at
his ſhoppe at the Weſt-doore of Paules.
Anno. Dom. 1596.

5

THE JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

VOL. 11, PART 1, 1981

EDITED BY
J. H. J. VAN DEN BERG

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To the Right worshipfull and his
singuler good Father, Ma. Robert Markham,
of Cotham in the County of Nottingham,
Esquire.



I Haue (Syr) in this Treatise of
Horsemanshippe, gathered together
my liues experience, most humblie
offering the same to your patro-
nage, as a worke nothing at all
woorthy your reviewing, but carrying the name of
Horsemanship which you haue alwayes fauoured,
I rather presume of kinde acceptation. If I haue
erred, none better then your selfe can correct mee,
if my worke bee perfect, there is no mans aplaus
can better please me; How euer it be, yours it must
be, and I my selfe for euer will be

Your obedient sonne,

Ieruis Markham.

3 To the Gentlemen
Readers.



HE winde (Gentlemen) standing in the mouth of my Caue, hath blowne my loose papers into the worlde, and canonized mee as foolish in Paules Church-yard, as Sybilla was wise in Cuma: I haue written of a subject, which many more then most excellent in the same arte haue intreated. If therefore their perfections shall withdrawe your eyes from my labour, imagine it to be but a Parenthesis intruding it selfe amongst theyr works. And when you haue ouer-read it, you shall find it to detract nothing, but as a ready Hand-mayde, endeouour to bring theyr pleasures to effect, and discouer that which hetherto hath beene obserued. If therefore I shall find grace in your sights, my thanks shall be, that this my Treatise, shall teach you howe to preserue your Horses from tyring, which otherwise in the midst of your pleasures, would giue ouer shamefully.

I. M.

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CHAP. I.

Of breeding of Horses.



It is but ignorance and selfe will (the unwedded Parents of that ugly monster error) which hath blinded our English Heroes, from regarding in these latter times, that most excellent & praise worthy gift, the breeding, ryding, and training vppre of Horses, which in all ages hath bene most commendable: because of all things most commodious, and of beastes in nature to man the neereft. The dead cynders of which famous quality, if my young experience (yet in the Midwinters armes, scarce readie for his first swathing cloutes) may reviuue againe, in the priuate mindes of those that shall biewe my labour, I shall holde my paine an eternall pleasure, and my selfe fully satisfied.

And first as touching the breeding of Horses, there is two things chiefly to be regarded, first the situation of the ground, next the fertillnes of the soyle whereon they should be bred. The ground most excellent for this purpose, ought to be on the knole or height of a Hill, bearing of such quantitie, as may suffice to beare the number of your race Hares and Fillies: yet not all one entire Close, but deuided by strong fencing into three: neyether is it of necessity that they lye all on one knole, if they lye on diuers it shal not be hurtfull. The first for your Hares to foale in & nurse the foales being

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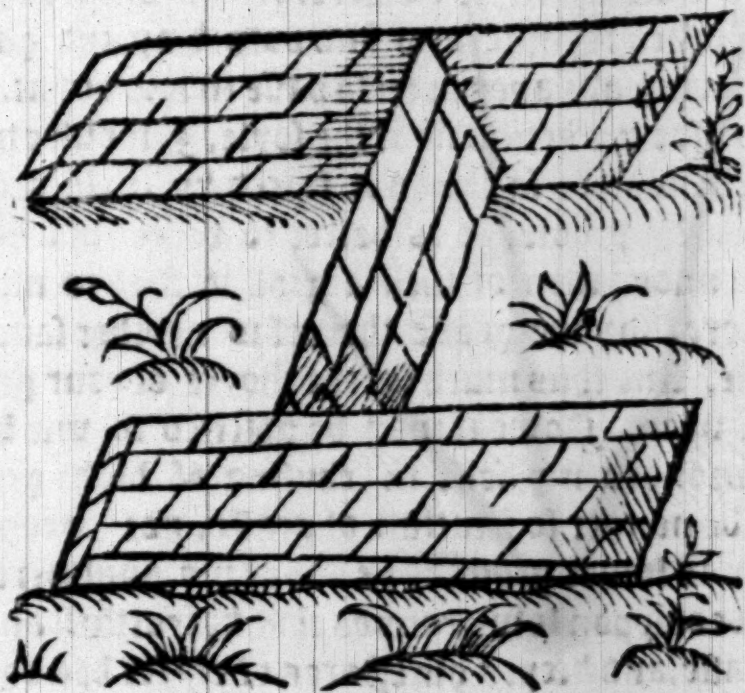
being falne. The second for the wintering of your Mares and foales. The third for your Colts being weaned and drawne from theyr Dammes. For the first, I would haue it a ley ground, with high rydges and deepe furrowes, and if it may be, full of great Mole-hills: that your foales by scoping & galloping thereon, shall be brought to such nimblenesse, strength, and true footmanshippe, that they shall not only haue a most excellent braue trotte, but also during theyr lyues, (not being strayed too young) they shalbe free from that foule vice of stumbling.

This ground I wish should lye open of the East, that the morning Sunne may rise thereon, which doth not onely reuiewe and bring a lust to your foales, but also addes such a strength to theyr backes, and such a firme knitting of theyr ioynts, that they shall be more ready for the Rider at thre yeres old, then others (bredde contrarily) at five. For the watring place in this Close, I would haue it some Pond, which is fedde eyther by some fresh spring, or some running Riuier, so as your fence stande betweene the Riuier and your Mares: my reason is, because it is the nature and property of Mares, to conet to soale eyther in the water, or as nere as they can possibly gette.

For shelter in this place, I would haue none more then the ordinary fencing which compasseth the ground, for to haue other were but needlesse, because by experience I haue found it, that those foales which haue falne in March, and haue bene most weather-beaten, haue proued alwaies the largest & stoutest in the Ryders handling. And thus much for that part of ground where I would haue Mares to soale in. Now for the second, where I would haue your Mares and foales wintered, I would haue the situation of it in all things like the first, onely the watring place there, I would haue some fresh Riuier if it might be conueniently, as well for the purenes & soundnes of the water, as also for sauing the annoyance of Ice, which is perillous for the legs & ioynts of young foales. For your shelter in that place, I would haue

and trayning vp of Horses.

haue it thus made, in the highest part of the close, I would haue you make a walk of stone in length 24. fote, in height 4. fote, and at epyther ende with a crosse-wall 14. fote in length of litle height, with y other according to this figure.



This beeing made, the two ends standing North and South, that the open sides may lye of the East and West, I woulde haue made within, Racks of such height, that your ffoales may with ease reach them, and vnder them Haungers, to throw now and then into, Chaffe, Corne, oz garbidge, which no doubt will bzing your ffoales to beare most gallant fozs-heads, sith it onely raiseh vp a good crest, and also make them puissaunt and harde Hozles for seruice.

On the toppe of this house oz shelter, I woulde haue layd, ouer-layer of wood in manner of a houell, that theron may be stackt your Hay and winters prouision, epyther light Corne oz wilde Dates in the straw, which is the onely thing that euer I haue found by practise oz reading, as a chiefe nutriment for ffoales.

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Now for your third Close, for your weanings, I would haue it if possible likewise ascending, hauing some rounde, Riuer, or fresh Ponde for watering: if there be shelter of Trees or bushes, it much anailleth, neuerthelesse, at some end of it, woulde I haue eyther a close bouell or house built with Racke and Danger: whereto in the winter they may at theyr willes repayze and find both Hay and garbidge, the doore being alwayes open to passe in and out at.

Lastly, for the fertillnesse of the soyle, I woulde haue it a rich black moulde, so it be not forced by manure, for I assure you by pzoofe, it is better to breede of a barrayne stonie ground, then of such a ground that is manured euery yeere, for the grasse thersof is neyther sauerie nor wholsome. And thus much for the choyce of your groundes to breede vpon. Nowe it may be objected to me by some, that I wrought my selfe in chusing of high groundes, sith they be neither so fruitfull of grasse, nor so conuenient for water as lower groundes be. But my answer is, he that breeds vpon low groundes that be fruitfull and full of rank grasse, and keepes his Hares onely for breede and not for worke, shall find by pzoofe, (as I haue done) that in the winter season when they shall come to flooding, the most of his race Hares, especially those which goe ouer, shall be zard to die of the rotte, which will as soone infect Hozles and Hares as Shorpe, if they be not wrought: where contrary, vpon high hard groundes, they shall be free from that infection.

Againe, Colts bredde in low groundes, will alwaies bee weake pasterned and fatte chauld, the one through his wet treading and vncertaine fote-hold, the other through his grosse fode in summer, and the abundance of sower fogge in Winter: where the fresh ayze which is alwaies pure on the height of Hilles will adde such life and spirite to your Coites, that with their scoping and wilfull running, they will waste those colde coniealed humours, which in lowe groundes turne alwaies to the Strangulation or Clauders. When

and trayning vp of Horses.

When you haue therefore your groundes leuere and dled as I haue before written, it then resteth that you stock it with Hares, which for their stayne, colour and comely shape, will be profitable to breede vpon. Theyr staynes, by which I meane theyr kindes or generations, I would haue from a plaine English breede of the Dam-side, theyr Siers being either Neapolitan Coursers, Spanish Jeners, Turkes, or Barbaries: the nature and propertie of all which Horses, Grison hath writt effectually.

For the colours of your Hares, I would haue them eyther broune duple bayes, saye duple grays, or byght whyte leards: for theyr shapes thus, of stature tall, but not monstrous, a fierie eye, a small heade, a little eare, a firme mane, a strong thinne crest, a long necke, a bigge square brest, a broad backe, a flatte legge, a straight fote, and a hollow hoofe: to whch when you haue attained, it sha'l then rest that you chuse a Stallion to watch the beauty and goodnes of your Hares: in choyce of which, if I differ from other Writers, make it no wonder, but pardon me as well to write mine experience as theyr theyr iudgements: Sith I haue made prooue, and seene prooue of all those Stallions they write of, yet finde them nothing so fitte as another Horse, which in our English Authours is obscured.

Maister Blundauell, in his third Chapter where he compareth rares together, aduiseb him that shoulde breede a strong Horse for service, to chose for Stallion, eyther a Neapolitan Courser, a High Almaine, a Hungarian, a Flannbers, or a Friesland: for the first being a Courser, I allow him as a most singular Horse to breed on, for the seconde the Almaine, I disallow him as vnfit, for hee is grossly made of nature, slothful, vnnimble, cowardly, and so intollerable a burthen to himselfe that hee is moze ready in a charge to stand still then trotte. For the Hungarian, I like him not for a Stallion hee hath so many badde shapes, as a great head, a narrow nostrill, a small paiserne, a ful hoofe, an emptie belly, a pyne buttocke, and a long lanke bodie.

Of the breeding, riding,

Now for the **Flanders** and **Friesland**, they be of al þ wo:st, they be thicke, chub-headed, hollow eyed, long backe, flatte buttocks, weake loyned, especially in the pasterns, alwaies ready to tyre in a miles riding: and so rough bayed about the fetlockes, that to mend their other deformaties, in spite of the best keepers, they will neuer be without the paynes and scratches.

Also, **Maister Blundauill** aduiseþ him that will breede **Amblers**. to chuse for **Stallion** a **Jenet** of **Spaine**, or an **Irish Hobbie**: and for hym that will breede **Runners**, a **Barbarie** or a **Turke**. Of these I well allow, for they be good, albeit the **Jenet** is not so fitte for that purpose: for though he be of highpride and comely shape, yet be they paces weake and vnertaine, especially they ambles, in which they alwaies want to and fro, carrying their bodies vnertainly.

Now to come to the true **Stallion**, who for his braue trotte, and pure vertue of valure in the ficlde, is a staine to all other **Hoxes**: whose comelie and easie amble, may be an eternall instruction to all **Aldermens Hackneyes**, howe to rocke they **Maisters** into a sound sleepe, whose wonderfull speede both in short and long courses, may make our **English Drickers** hold their best runners but **Baffles**, who by nature hath all things perfect, nothing defectiue: him I hold a fitte **Stallion** to breede on, and a fitte beast for hys **Maister** to hazard his life on, and thys is onely the **Courser** of **Arabia**. A **Courser** I tearme him, because once hapening on an olde wyting of a **Huncks**, wrytten in parchement, about the meeting of **Achilles** and **Hector**, wryt that **Achilles** rode on an **Arabian Courser**.

This **Horse** of **Arabia**, is of a reasonable stature, neyther too hie nor too lowe, but vpright and cleane fashioned, hys head is small, leane and slender, hys nostrill (if he bee angred) wonderfull wide, hys eyes like fire, readie to leape out of hys heade, hys eares sharpe, small, and some-what long, hys chanle thynne and wide, hys thropell large, hys
necke

and trauing vp of Horses.

necke long, his crest high, thinn and firme, his back short, his chyne a handfull broode and more, his buttocke long, byright and cleane, the sterne of his taylor, wel me so small as a mans finger, but in strength beyond any other horse, the hayre thereon so thinn as is possible: his legges are small and cleane, hauing no hayre on his fetlocke, his body slender and rounde in bryefe, his cote in generall is so fine, that it is not possible almost in any parte of him but his mane and taylor, to catch holde to pull of one hayre. The coloure of that Arabian which I haue seene, and which is euen now under mine hands, is a most delicate bay, whom if you shew in the sunne, you will iudge him eyther like changeable Satine or cloth of Gold.

This Arabian is of nature milde and gentle to his Rider and Keeper, but to strangers most cruell: they will bite like Asps, if you offer to strike them, they will runne open mouthed at you like a dogge, and the more you strike, the more they will bite, they feare nothing, the night and day is with them all one: and as those Gentlemen report that haue trauailed in those Countreies, they ordinarily lyue till fifty and threescore yeres.

This horse for a Stallion is preecious, for hee hath in him the purtie and vertue of all other horses, They be so excellent for trauaile, that this Arabian (of which I haue the ryding) being trauailed from a parte of Arabia called Angelica to Constantinople, and from thence to the higher most partes of Germanie by lande, and so by Sea to Englands, yet was hee so couragious and swift, hauing no selbe on his backe) that by no means hee coulde be ryled.

Hauing gotten your selfe a Stallion of this Countrey, being young and lustie, which commonlie are the best, or for want of such, (because they be rare,) one of those which I haue before mencioned, I woulde wishe you thus to breede, in the Moneth of March or April, or from midde March till midde May following: for before and after those

tunes,

Of the breeding, riding,

tymes I doe not allow the couering of Mares. The Moone hauing newly changed, and finding your Mare readie for the Horse, which you shall know by her running to and fro, and by her pride, or els by prouing her with some badde stond Jade, I would haue you bring her in an evening into some emptie Barne or wast house, and then your Horse, hauing bene in the soile a weeke at least, put him to her, and let hym abide with her all night, and in the morning when the Sunne is vp take him from her, and feede him well eyther with Bread or Dates, and at night put him to her againe in like manner, and thus doe for thre or foure dayes together, prouided alwaies that you keepe your Mare during that time from any meate, vnlesse it be a handfull or two of new mowne grasse once a day, but in any case no water at all: and in thys order would I haue you one after one, (so there be betwixen euery one thre dayes at the least) couer all your Mares, and you shall finde no way more easie, surer, nor safer.

It may seme in me a poynt of no lesse absurdity then arrogancie, to sette downe this peremptory resolution, of couering of Mares, when Xenophon, Vegetius, Grison, and all our English wyters, haue concluded and set downe precepts for the couering of Mares to be abroade, and that the Stallion should run with them in open places, to which opinion I am cleane opposite. If therefore my reasons and practise shall be found in equall ballance with theyr former iudgements, I doubt not but the censures of the wiser, will allow me, though the ignorant carpe at my writings.

My first reason therfore is, that that Horse which can be kept within the bounds of a Pale, lincall, or quick-sette hedge, hauing a sayre prospect & liberty to looke ouer them, him I say is not worthy to be bred of, for it doth not shewe that he is of a gentle or good disposition, but of a fearefull, dull, heavy and weake nature: neither can hee be a true Arabian Neapolitan, nor of any good Trayne, for no Horse of good courage (much more they) will be kept but within
some

and trayning vp of Horses.

some walles, ouer which they can by no meanes looke, and euery one that wil endeuour himselfe to be a good horse, cannot haue a wald ground, but were it so that euery one had a wald ground, yet shall you finde many inconueniencies. First, (for I haue noted it) many yeres if your Mare be in lust or pride, you shall be in venture to haue neuer a Colt foale, for your Horse being hote and at liberty, in two or three of the first dayes hee will so disorderly spende himselfe, both on the Mare and for want of foode, (for a Stallion will neuer eate much amongst Mares) that beeing weake & the Mare in pride, they will be so much too strong for him in conception, that you shall breed only fillies.

Againe, running amongst your Mares, some will be ready, some vnready, in so much, that the Horse being courageous, hee will couer the ready Mare so oft, that those which will be ready to be serued after, shall eyther not hold at all, or els bring forth weake and vncomly foales. Also it is the nature and property of the Arabians and Neapolitans, to be so extreame furious & hote of the Mares, that if they be at theyr owne liberties, they will neuer leave couering till they haue kild themselves, and then in tyme of seruice shall the want of such a Horse be found: as I coulde shew a number of instances were it not needlesse. No remedy with anoyance and losse, and to be sure of a good or rather better Coltes, I wish you onely to vse the way before discribed.

Your Mares beeing thus couered, I woulde haue you take a diligent regard, that in the Monethes of September and October, they may by no meanes be chased nor stirred, for then are their foales principally in knitting, in so much that any small straine will make them shut and cast theyr foales, which is very dangerous. Also haue regard that in those Monethes no stond Jades may come at your Mares, for they will by nature couet the Horse, but if they take him, they wil presently cast theyr foales: and thus much touching the couering of your Mares.

Of the breeding, riding,

It shal now therfore be expedient to treat some what touching the bringing vp of your foales and weaning thē. After your Mares haue foaled, I wold haue you let them run in some fresh pasture, that thereby they may haue store of milk, to keepe your foales in lust and pride, and in no case to take your foales from them for the space of a yere, but let them continually run with theyr Dams, vntill it be some baggage foale that is not worth any thing, for the weaning of them as some doe at Martilmas or Christmas, is such a weakening and plucking back of their strength & groweth, that they hardly recouer it in two yeres after, as I haue found often by pꝛoofe. Besides, the weaning of them so early, and forcing them to liue cyther of Hay or grasse, which at that time is but vnseasony fogge, fills them so full of cold humours through their raw digestion, that they cannot but be incident both to the strangle, the wormes, the great inflammations in their heads, wherof they commonly dy, vntill they haue present remedy: for if they haue but grasse to feede on when the daies and nightes are sharpe & stormy, they being weake and tender, will rather pine then grasse, in so much that for want of fode they fall away, and so being in pouerty, are subiect to euery disease.

But some wil say, when the wether is sharp they may be fotherd with Hay. I answer, that theyr teeth (being tender) wil be so set on edge, that they can by no meanes endure to eate hay, especially so much as shal suffice nature: but were it so as they were able, yet is it so dry a fode of it selfe, that it yeldes but small nutriment to a foale of halfe a yere olde. Where, to the contrary, going with theyr Dams, & hauing such shelter made as aforesaid, their fode wil be so wholsom, being for the most part milke, as neither the coldnes of the grasse, nor drynes of the hay, of both which they will sometimes feede, shal be any annoyance to them, but rather serue as phisick helps to keepe thē sound, and withall, you shal haue this commodity, the sucking of your foales so long, wil keepe your Mares so bare and low of flesh, that when time of yere comes,

and trayning vp of Horses.

comes, they will be so fitte and apt to receiue the Stallion, as you can any waies deuise or wish, whereas if their foales be drawing from them, and they themselves haue libertie to feede without eyther trauell or working, they will grow so grosse, that by reason of theyr extreame fatnes, the Matrice or place of conception will be so straitned, that they will eyther not at all holde to the Horse, or holding, bring forth but small foales. And thus much haue I thought good to write, as touching your grounds to breede on, the choyse of your Mares and Stallion, the ordering of them both, and the bringing vp of your young foales. For other things which I haue omitted, as touching the speciall markes of Horses, theyr complexion and colours, theyr sundry kinds, theyr natures & dispositions, I refer you to Grison or Blundeuill, who of those things haue writ sufficiently.

It resteth therefore that I speake as touching the weaning of your foales, which I woulde wishe in this order. Your foales hauing run with your Mares the space of a yeere, or within a Moneth, in so much that they are readie to foale againe, I woulde wish you to draw them from their Dams, and lock them in some close house for a night: then in the morning to take them, and to giue each of them two or thre sippes of Hauen, and so to let them rest two or thre houres after: this Hauen is a most soueraigne Medicine for the wormes, which will be most abundant in young foales, insomuch that if they haue not present remedie vpon the first drawing from their Dammes, they will many times suddainly drop away and die.

Hauing thus doone, I woulde haue you to put them in the Close for y purpose befoze prescribed, where they may runne vntill they shall be found fit for the saddle, provided alwaies, that they bee neither within the sight or hearing of theyr Dammes for a weeke and more, nor that your silly foales be suffered to runne with your Coltes, but be kept in seuerall.

Of the breeding, riding,

CHAP. 2.

The arte of ryding.

How young Colts should be handled, tamed, rydden, and made perfect both for seruice and pleasure.



When your Coltes haue attained the age of thre yeres olde and the vantage, which is fro Aprill o; May, till Martilmas o; Christmas, it were good you driue them vppe into some close house, where hauing good strength of men, you may haulter them, which I would wish to be done with all the gentlenes and quiet meanes that may be. When your Colt is once haultered, then offer to leade him forth into some Courte o; Close, where when he comes, there is no doubt but (not hauing bene in hande before) hee will be vnroly, and offer both to runne away and plunge: which when he conets to do, suffer him euen as far as your chafe haulter will giue him leaue, and then with a good strength euen in his running o; leaping, giue him such a twitch backe. that you make his necke ready to cracke againe: o; els plucke him vpon his buttocks, and faile not but as oft as he strines to bzeake away, so oft do you pluck him backe with these suddaine straynes and twitches, the commoditie whereof is this.

If he be a Horse of a thicke, short and strong fore-hand, and withall of wilfull and haughty courage, this straying and ouer-maistering him in the haulter, will make him so plyant of his necke and so tender of his head, that (fearing the like correction) he will neyther offer to bzeake from his keeper when he shall leade him, no; indanger his Ryder, with that villainous quallity of running away. Moreover, this manner of conquering him with the haulter, will bring him to such a sensible feeling of correction, that when hee shall

and trayning vp of Horses.

shall come to weare Husrole, Chaine o: Caueran, al which be many degrees beyond the haulter in crueltie and terror, hys Rider shall finde him so obedient to his hande, that hee shall place his head where he list, and in one weekes trayning rule the Colt how he list.

But if he be a fullen Jade that wil neither run no: leape, but onely hang backe, then let some standers by with long poles o: goades beate him and pick him, till you make him leade vppe and downe gently, not forgetting but to make much and cherrish him, when you shall finde him obedient and plyant to your will. This done, let him be sette vp in the stable, and pull off his chafe haulter for feare of galling his head too much, and put on a flatte collar of double Leather. Let his keeper be alwaies trifling and doing somewhat about him, eyther rubbing o: clawing him in one place o: other where he shall find him most ticklish o: daintie: still giuing him kinde words, as ho boy, ho boy, o: holla loue, so my nagge, and such like tearmes, till he haue won him to his will that hee will suffer him to dresse him: take vppe his legges and picke him in euery place: prouided alwaies, (and let both his Rider and keeper hold it as an especiall rule of good horsemanship,) neuer to doe any thing about a Colte, eyther suddainly, hastily, o: rudely: but come to him softly, doe euery thing about him leysurely, and be carefull not to fright him with so much as an euill worde: so: whē vnfailfull Hozsmen wil come to their Hozses with suddaine motions, and violent furies, that makes Hozses learne to strike, to bite, to starte at the saddle, to refuse the bridle, and to finde doggards at mens faces. Therefore let all things be done with lenitie and discretion, and yet not so voyde of correction, but that if hee be a Stubburne Jade, which through will & churlishnes will withstande hys Rider, you may with a sharp rodde correct him: making him as well vnderstand when hee offendeth, as when hee pleaseth.

When your Colt is thus in the stable made gentle, that

Of the breeding, riding,

hee will be carried, rubb, pickt, cold, clothed, scot, shodde, and ledde by and downe, eyther to the water or from the water, all which a painfull man will easily perfozme in one Soneth, then would I haue a saddle brought to him, in the gentlest manner that may be. First let him smell to it, then let it rubbe his shoulder, then his side, then his buttocke, and so by degrees set it on his backe, not failing to set it on and take it off many times ere you let it rest: alwaies cherishing him.

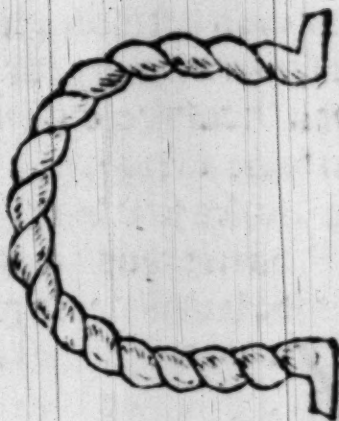
When it is so seated on his backe, then let one on the further side of the Horse deliuer you the girthes, and gyde it on first so slacke as he may scarce feele them, then by little and little draw them straiter, and straiter, till you feele the saddle so firme that it cannot stirre: then with your hande clappe vppon the saddle, at which if he startle, with sayre wordes encourage him, and clappe harder, not desisting, but one while clapping, another while shaking the saddle, tyll you finde in the Colte a carelesse regard of the noyse, & that he wil neither shrink nor stirre for any thing you do about him. Then take a Trench or watring snaffle, but the Trench I rather preferre, and annoynt it with Honny and Salte, then put it in the Coltes mouth, casting the raynes thereof ouer the Saddle pomell: yet in any case not so strait as eyther it may draw in the Colts heade, or force hym to strue against it, but let it lye in his mouth, that hee may worke and play vpon it at his pleasure.

In this sort let him be trind euery day for the space of a weeke, and so walke abroad in his keepers hand. that hee may be acquainted with the Saddle, with the bridle, styrops and other implements about him: which being done effectually, his Ryder may with more suretie and boldnesse venture to backe him, which I would wish and haue followed in this order. Let him be saddled as I haue before sette downe, but with great care, so that the saddle may neyther slyppe side waies, so warde, or backwarde, but stand firme in this place.

Then

and trayning vp of Horses.

Then take a Musrole of wxe, then yron & put it on his head, so as it may lie iust vpon the strength of his nose, neyther so lowe as it may crusse the tender grillell of his nostrrels, nor so hie, that it may by the correction, be afterwards anie blemish to the Horses face, then take a martingale of strong leather, three fingers broade, made in this foyme following.



Let the one ende thereof be buckled to the girthes betweene the Horses legges the other ende to the leather of the Musrole, but yet so slacke, that the Horse may haue no more but a feeling of the Musrole, whē he shall iert or throt his heade aloft, then put on his Trench, and let his keeper walke him sayze and softly sooth to some new plowed peece of ground: where after you haue pausd a space & cherrish the Colte, make offer to put your fote into the stirrop, at which if he find fault and refuse to abide, then chase hym awhile about his keeper on that new plowed ground, and then cherrish him and come to him againe and offer the like, which if he refuse then, chase him againe, and leaue him not till such time as he stand quietly, and suffer you to put your fote in the stirrop.

Then woulde I haue you beaue and lift halfe a dozen times, still making proffers, but not getting by: all which if he abide, cherrish him exceedingly, and then rayling your selfe, gette halfe way by, which if hee suffer, then the next time

Of the breeding, riding,

time get gently into the Saddle, and leate your selfe quietly without mooring or stirring. Place your body upright, your eyes betweene his eares, your legs straight out without spurres, and your roode upright by your shoulder, least if you should hold it low before his eyes it might breede in him some affright or amazement, which were a grosse error in a Horses first backing.

Being thus mounted & well placed, let his keeper offer to leade him forward gently, which if hee doe quietly (as there is no doubt but he will) then let the keeper lay off his hand, and let his Rider mildly put him forward, not coming to haue him keepe any one way or sorowe, but suffering the Colte to goe as himselfe shall best like, sometimes ouer-thwart, sometimes endtraues, or as hee shall be disposed: obseruing this rule alwayes, to carry a gentle upright hand of the Colte, nept hard that it may by any meanes eyther moue stay in hym, or force him to finde faulte at the correction, or wythe his mouth or necke: neither so slacke, that he may eyther winne the head of you to put it betweene his fore-legges, which they will most commonly couet, or make proffer to runne away by reason of too great liberty, which to the best Horses is most naturall. Therefore I say, carry a gentle hande, so as you may haue a feeling of the Colte, and the Colte no more but a perfect lay of your hand, vlesse extremity compel you. And because the hand is the onely instrument, and chiefe guide to bying a Horse to his perfection, I will before I goe any further, shew both the vse of the hande in the first backing and also the carrying of the raynes.

Being seated in your Saddle as is before mencioned, take the rayne of your bridle and folde the one side ouer the other, making each side both of an even length, & so short, that you may haue the Colts head at commandement, then lay on both your hands, the one a handfull distant from the other, and do not draw your hands to the Saddle pommel, or plucke them close in to your body, but place them over the

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the midst of his crest, pulling his head still bpwarde and aloft, not drawing it in as to bying him to an vniformitie of rayne, for that shal be but a marring of his mouth, and the first rule to bying a comely fore-hand to an euill show: but as I said, lift your hands still bpwarde, suffering them alwaies to goe and come with easie motions, onely to this end, that you may gather vpp his necke to the uttermost height, that arte or nature wil by any meanes suffer it.

Nowe forasmuch as some Horses, haue naturallie such good fore-hands and such comelie raynes, that the Rider needeth little labour and lesse arte, as for example, hee that hath a long large bpight necke, a wide chaule and a daintie mouth, othersome so imperfectly framde by nature, that though the Rider vse extreme industry and much arte, yet if he haue not the very good and absolute knowledge of horsemanship, he shall neuer bying him to staednes, comeliness or good show, as those which be short neckt, narrowe chaule, thicke headed, and deade mouthed. And sith these contraries, must haue contrary meanes to bying them to theyr perfections, because lenity to him that is dul and stubberne, will from a little, bying him to iust nothing doing, and cruelty to him that is free, apt and couragious, is the bie way not onely to marre him, but also to kill him: and because the onely arte of ryding, consisteth in the making of a comely, staied, and well fashiond rayne, I will here set downe the manner, howe they ought both kindes of them to be trayned and taught, drawing all the natures, dispositions and humors of Horses, into these two heades or branches, Dulnesse and freenes.

Under this worde dulnesse, I conclude such as be heauie naturd, slow, vnapt, churlish, alwaies craving correction, restie and forgetfull: vnder this worde freenes, I conclude those that be light, nimble, couragious, apt, that wil catch a lesson from his Rider ere it be fully taught him, and is alwaies ready for more then can be put vnto him, therefore I will beginne first (because they aske more labour

Of the breeding, riding,

and arte) with those kinde of Horses which I feareded not. Having backt your Horse as is before prescribed, and made him to receiue you off and on at your pleasure, which may be done in a day or two, then enter into the nature and disposition of the Horse, (which who so cannot finde, let hym neyther professe nor expect to be a Horseman.) then finding him to be of nature dull and untowarde, neyther apt to proude pace nor rayne, in any case neyther offer him lesson nor King, but being mounted on his backe, and having pause & settled your selfe, thrust him out into a good round trotte, the length of twentie or forty score, all the way with your hands working vp his heade aloft: and then offer to stoppe him, by drawing in your hand more firme and hard then you were wont in the working vpper of his heade, at which if he offer to thrust downe his head, and will not stay, thrust him forward as farre againe, and then offer him the stoppe, provided alwaies you keepe him in a swift trotte, in which if he proue slothfull, as no doubt but he will, then reuiue hym with a sharpe rodde, with your voyce, and with the ierting of your legges and bodie forward at once.

If at the second offer, he refuse to yeld in his heade or stoppe, then at hym the thirde tyme, the fourth and the fift, till you haue trotted him a mile or some what more: then turne him homeward, and exercise him after the same manner, which peraduenture will the first day nothing at all prouaile with him, but be you carelesse, & in any case stryue not with hym, or seeke by strong hand to ouercome him, so you shall marre hys mouth, teache hym manie knauish qualities, and no more make his heade moue then a great Wake: but take hym out the second day, and then trot hym forth two miles, and alwaies in twelue score, six score, or twentie score, as you finde your ground or feele your Horse, offer him the stop, which if he refuse, meruaile not, but take him out the third day, the 4. and 5. increasing his trauell as his daies increase. And if you finde in him an ability of body and strength, to which you must haue great respect, & onely an

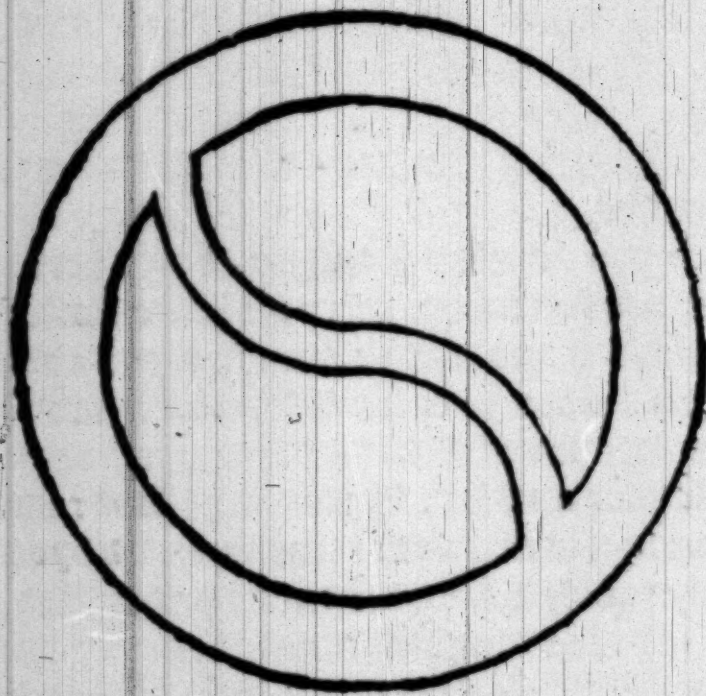
and trayning vp of Horses.

an vntoward stubbernes and vnaptnes, hinders what you goe about, then spare not to laboꝝ him two oꝝ thre houres together about the fieldes, til by this your laboꝝ & toyle you make him yeld to your hand, which you shal no soner perceiue but immediatly make much of him, cherrish him, light from his backe, and giue him grasse oꝝ greene coꝝne if there be any nere you: and faile not but exercise him thus foꝝ a weeke oꝝ a fortnight, in which space you may make him so well acquainted with your hand, that when soeuer you shal but straine your bridle rayne, he will yeld and stop at your pleasure. It may be the first day you trot him foꝝth, you shal finde him of such a gentle mouth, that at the first proffer hee will stop, yet couet to haue his head betwene his legs, and trot but slouely and like a Jade: which if he do, the looke what trauell I prescribed you foꝝ the stop, imploy the selfe same, onely to the rayling vp of his head, to the bzinging of him to lightnes, to a fayze trotte and foꝝwardnesse of way, which no meane that euer I tryed oꝝ saw, wil so soone bzing to passe as thys.

When you haue brought him to this perfection that he will yeld to your hand, carry his brade aloft, and trotte foꝝth both lightly and frely: then shall you endeouour (hauiing gotten his necke to his vttermoſt height,) to bring downe his nose and muſsell, that it may rest vpon his thꝛopell, and so haue a perfect, staied and gallant rayne, which you shal do in this manner: being mounted vpon his back and hauing pause a space, the draw vp your hand, at which if he offer to yeld oꝝ goe back, then thrust your legs out stiffly vpon your stirrop leathers, and that will stay him, then looke whether your Martingale be stiffe oꝝ slack, if you find it slack, then let some footeman standing by draw it straiter yet in any case not too strait, but so as the Horse may rest vpon it and no moꝝe, then trot him foꝝth into some grauel earth oꝝ newe plowed ground, but the grauel earth I rather pꝛeferre, because it is moꝝe finer foot-holde, and not so labourſome to trauaile on: being come thether, looke whe-

Of the breeding, riding,

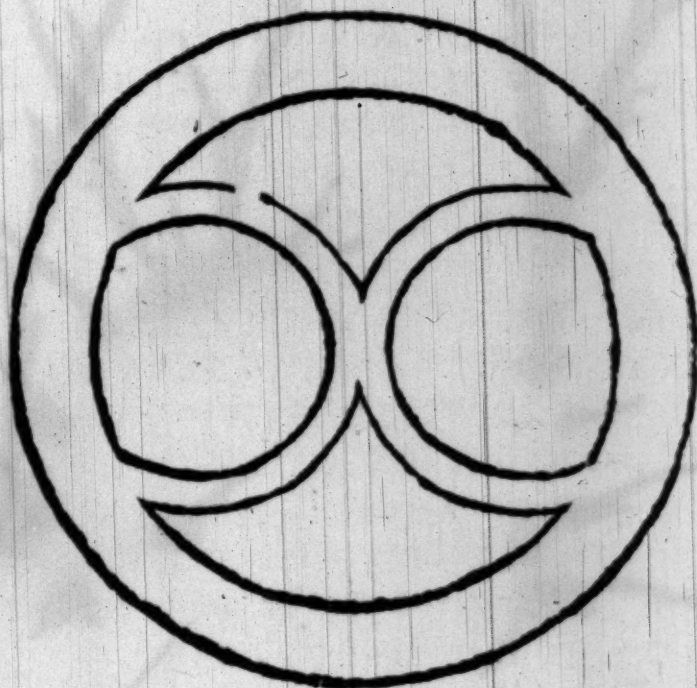
ther your Martingale continue his former stritnesse or no, which if it do not, (as there is no likelihoode it will,) then drawe it againe to his former straitnesse, and then put forward your Horse, and upon a soft and easie foote-pace, holding his head upright, and his body straight, marke out a large Ring, being at the least forty yardes in compasse, about the which walk him upon your right hand three times, then drawing the right hand rayne a little more firme, and laying the calfe of your left legge closer to his side, pace out within your Ring two halfe circles, the first on your right hand, the latter on your left, which will be a plaine Roman Circle, in this forme following.



Thys done, then walke about your large Ring three tymes on your left hand, & then change within your Ring as you did before, observing for your left hande your left rayne and your right leg, then will your large Ring haue two whole Ringes within the same, as this figure following sheweth.

Then

and trayning vp of Horses.



When on your right hand walke him other thrée times, (because you must holde it so; a generall rule in horzman-shippe, alwaies to end on that hande you begunne) and so trotte him straight so;ward twenty yards, and there stoppe him and cherrish him : which done, d;alve in both your hands even together, and make him goe backe a pace or two, which if he refuse to do, then ease your handes & pull them in againe so gently as may be, neuer ceassing, but letting them come and goe till he yeld and goe backe, which I am sure he will instantly do, vnlesse he be a wonderfull unrulie and restie Jade : which if he be, then must you haue a foote-man to stande by, who with a cudgell beating him vpon the nose, and you with your rod beating him vpon his fore-legges, enforce him perforce to goe backe, which when hee doth, immediatly cherrish him, and then taking compassse enough so; feare of making him weake neckt, turne him about, and d;olue the same furrowe pace him to the King againe, where you may exercise him in his lesson as
C 3 you

Of the breeding, riding,

you did befoze. In this manner would I haue you soz foure or fve daies to practise your Horse, not suffering him to trot or gallop, but onely to pace, to stop, and goe backe, ha-
uing alwaies a speciall regarde to keepe your Martingale straffe, that by little and little you may win in his head, tyll you haue it in that place you desire, where when it is, then stay, and in any case drawe your Martingale no straigh-
ter.

Nowe when by this your trauaile, you haue brought your Horse that he will willingly pace this King, & make his change within, on both hands without compulsion, the may you well aduenture to trotte him in the same, making him do it with spirite and nimblenes: provided alwaies that if you find him unwilling to make his changes on both hands within the King, and that he rather conets to moue his necke and heade then his body, all which shoulde goe enen, & equally together, then make your changes in this manner.

When you would haue him turne on your right hand, draw your left rayne straight, and so hold it, then moouing gently your right hand rayne, lay the caloe of your left leg close to his side, & with your rod on his left shoulder, make him come in on your right hand as your selfe would, and so likewise soz your left hande vse the like contrary meanes, which when you haue found by experience to preuaile, and that by this meanes and exercise, he will both pace and trot this King with good courage, (which you must chesely respect,) and that he wil make his stop close and well, and at the motion of your hande retire, which in one Monethes practise (at the most) you may at ease perfozme, then shall it be requisite you teach him to galloppe the same King in this sort.

First when you come into the fielde, as I haue befoze prescribed, gently pace him about your King, that he may thereby know about what hee goeth, then put him to hys trotte, and soze him to trotte it with great life, still thus
King

and trayning vp of Horses.

sting him forward with your face and body, till you make him gallop, then hauing gallopt a stroke or two, ~~or~~ be in your hand, and make him but trotte againe : then hauing trotted a while, make him gallop somewhat more then he did befoze, and then trotte, and thus increase your gallop by little and little, as first a stroke or two, then halfe the King, then thre parts, and at length all the King rounde about, but by no meanes for a day or two let him galloppe your changes.

And note heere, that although I sette you downe this abrupt manner of beginning to gallop, yet neuerthelesse, in this as in the rest, you must obserue your thre times on a hand, as to pace once about, to trotte once, and gallop once, or to pace the one halfe of the King, trotte the other, gallop an other, and then pace againe, as your owne discretion shal moue you, till you finde in your Horse (through thys maner of instruction) such a readines, that but mouing eyther your legges, body, rodde or voice, he will instantly take his galloppe : which being perceiued, as no doubt but you shall within thre or foure daies ryding, then may you take this order.

When you begin in the morning, first pace him thrice about your King on your right hand, and then changing do as much on your left hand, then change againe, and trotte thise on your right hand, and thise on your left, then gallop thise on your right hand, thise on your left, and thise on your right hand againe, then gallop straight forth right forty yardes or more, and there, by drawing your hand even, firme, and at leysure, make him stoppe and stand still a while, then put him backe two or thre paces, and let him stande still without mouing for a good space, neyther doe you your selfe eyther stirre your legges or bodie, but onely with your hand, voyce, and the bigge ende of your rodde, clawe him and make much of him, thereby to encourage him in his well doing : And after this sorte and manner (as I haue heere prescribed) woulde I haue you exercise him

Of the breeding, riding,

him for three weekes or a Moneth, if you finde him dull or untowarde.

Now, for that sundry observations are to be obserued in this lesson, I will so farre digresse from my purpose, as first to let you vnderstand them. Note therefore that in this lesson as in all other, you must haue an especiall regard that your Horse carry a gallant rayne, his head round and lofty, without eyther thrusting his nose out like a Pygge, or putting his heade betweene his legges like a fearefull Bearewhelp, which you shall not bring to passe by haling or pulling at his mouth, but by keeping his Martingale stiffe, and by feeding his mouth with a gentle hand, y^e alwaies comes and goes with swete motions. Note that when you gallop him on your right hande, if hee eyther come not in so round as you would haue him, or if hee throwe his hinder parts out of the Ring, as many Horses will, that then you correct him, by beating him on the flanke on the lefte side, with the in side of your left legge, which if it p^{re}naile not, then with your spurre strike him, and with your rod on his left buttock : which will in once or twice going about, make hym gladde to keepe hys Ring : and so for the other hande, vse the like meane on the other side.

Note that when you make your changes on eyther hand, in which you draw your Horse into a straight compass, that then you pull your bridle raines more straight then before : and putting the calues of your legges close to your Horse sides, you ierte them forward againe with a good strength, not ceasing but so to doe, till you come again into your large Ring, the effect whereof is this : the bringing of the calues of your legges to your Horses sides, will in hys galloppe make him rayse vpp his fore-parts, and then the ierting of your legges forward, will so put on your Horse, that not staying, his hinder legges will followe hys fore-legges in such comely sorte, that as if hee were taught to beate an artificiall turne, euen with such nimblenesse, strength, and comely grace will he make his changes : and
by

and ttayning vp of Horfes.

and by this meanes, when hee shall be taught to make hys turnes, you shall find him moze apt, ready. and a thousand times moze free from any manner of vice belonging to that lesson.

Wherefoze in this, vse great labour and dilligence, especially in keeping iust time with your legge and hand, for if eyther your legge and hand goe so very fast, that the horse cannot keepe time with you, or if your motions be so slow, that the Horse must stay for you, or if in stedde of y^e calue of your legge you giue the spurre, then be you assured, you do not make but marre, for as the one doth help, the other doth correct: and the difference betwixt them, who cannot iudge.

Neuerthelesse, if the Horse be dull and stubburne, of which kind I most intreate, for in them is the depth of arte to be tryed, and that you find the calue of your legge wil not quicken him, then it shall be needfull that you vse the even stroke of both your spurres, which hauing reuiued him, the vse the calues of your legges, and as oft as he wareth heauie and dull, so oft vse your spurres and robde, and not otherwise in this lesson. Note that when you galloppe your Horse forth, right in the even sozrow to giue him his stop, that a little space befoze you stoppe him, you thrust him out with moze force and courage then befoze, that thereby in the stoppe he may couch his hinder loynes the closer, and make his stoppe moze firme and comely. Note that if in the stoppe he will not couch his hinder loynes, but will altogether trust to his fore-legges, which is both vn Timer and vnseemely, that then you chuse such a pace of earth to ryde vpon, as your even sozrowe may be descending downe the knole of some hil, where in the deepest descent, you may obserue alwaies to make your Horse stoppe, by which means you shal both make him to yeeld his hinder parts, and also if the ground where by chaunce you shall ride him, be loose and vncertaine, rather then he wil ouer-shoot his ground, he will stop vpon his buttocks.

Of the breeding, ryding,

Note that when you make your Horse goe backe, if he thrust his hinder parts out of the furrow and goe crookedlie, that then with the calue of your legge on that side which he swaructh on, you correct him, in which if he persist, then vse your rodde, yet but in gentle sort, and sometimes your spurre, and that but seldome.

After thus your Horse can pace, trotte, and gallop your King, and make his stoppe in good sort, which be well assured hee doth perfectly and readily, ere you offer him any newe lesson, it shall be necessarie that for a grace, and beautifying of what hee doth, that then you teach him to aduance befoze : which as it doth adorne, so doth it carrie great profite and commoditie, and therefore you may bring him vnto it in this manner. Ryde him into some beaten hie way which is eyther granell or sandie, and there trotte him forward a dozen yardes or there about, and then make him stoppe, and in the stopping, giue him the calues of both your legges euen together, and also your voyce, by letting your tongue parte sharplie from the rofe of your mouth, together with the noyse of your rodde shaken in your hand : which at the first will peraduenture but moue in your horse a startling or amazement, but be you carelesse, and trotte him forward againe as farre as you did befoze, and there offer him the like stoppe, and the like motions, at which if he refuse to aduance, and offer to runne backe, then thrust him forward with your legs, and sollicite him, till you make him take vp but one of his legs, which when you perceiue, immediatly cherrish him, and let him pause a space, then trotte him forward, and doe as you did befoze, continuing this manner, till you finde your Horse vnderstandeth your meaning.

But what for want of vse and nimb'nesse hee will not performe, or doe it according to your minde, when this you finde, which you shall perceiue by his lifting vp of one leg, or by aduancing of both vpon compulsion or great correction, then shall you laboꝝ him in this lesson, alwaies correcting

and trayning vp of Horses.

ting him when he is vntoward, and cherrishing him when he giueth any shew of likelihoode to performe your will, till such time that you haue made him, that he will vpon y^e moving of your leg to his side, aduaunce himselfe befoze, carrying his head in his true place, and taking his legs vp even together, in such sort as the true arte of horsemanshippe requires.

When thus hee will aduaunce, then shall you exercise him to stoppe vpon foot pace, and to aduaunce withall, after that, vpon his trotte both slow and swift to stoppe and aduaunce: and lastly, vpon his gallop to stop and aduaunce. Now for such notes and observations, as are to be obserued during the teaching of thys, I will heere sette down. First note that when you stoppe your Horse, and compell him to aduaunce, that you doe not hang vpon his mouth, or presse it too soze, so that is the ready way to spoyle all, and make him runne away, but onely carry such a gentle firme hand, as may no moze but stay him from pressing forward, nay let your hand be such, that hee may rather haue libertie to presse forward a pace or two, then by your extreame pulling of him, that he may haue his mouth duld: and by that meanes, not onely winne the head from you, but be as new to begin, as if he had neuer bene haultred.

Note, that if he chance (being at the first ignorant of your meaning,) to presse forward two or thre paces, that then you make him retire and goe backe, iust so much as he went forward, that thereby he may know hee did offende, and therefore after adzead to doe the like.

Note, that if in a dayes riding or two, neither, you can not bring him to that perfection you woulde, that then you be not discouraged, but continue your labour, for those Horses that are the slowest of conceite, and hardest to vnderstande they Riders meaning, being once brought to know what they must doe, are alwaies the surest holders, and euer after, y^e perfectest performers of any lesson, whatsoever.

Of the breeding, ryding,

Note, that if hee eather aduance too bie, or when you would not haue him, as the best mettald Horses most commonly will doe, that then with a good cadgell you beate him vpon the fore-legges, or with the great ende of your rodde, betwene the eares correct him, and vndoubtedly he will re-
forme that abuse.

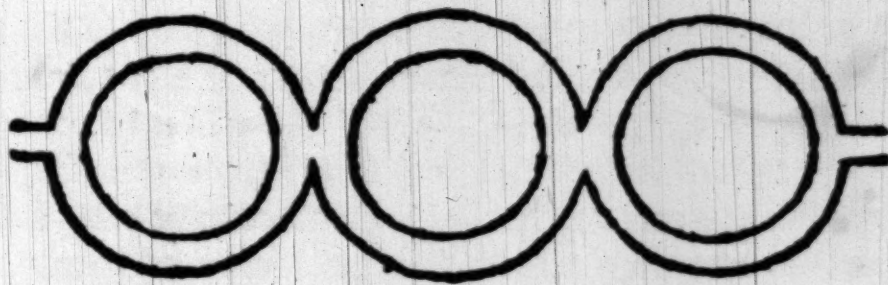
Note, that after he will aduance perfectly and in order, that then in every stoppe when you make him aduance, that you make him doe it twice, thrice, and sometimes foure times together, without intermission, and then to stande still, the profite wherof you shall find, when you come to teach your Horse to doe the Courter capriole, and such like salts of pleasure, to which this is the perfect path-way and guide.

Now for asmuch as I am in matters of seruice, I will follow that purpose, and hereafter come to things of pleasure. When your Horse can abso'utely well doe all these lessons before mentioned, which by continuall traicell, bie, and exercise, you must bring him vnto, for in any case you must offer no newe lesson till the olde be most perfect, least by making a confusion in the Horses sence, and for want of true conceite and vnderstanding: he be brought to doe nothing, as many unskilfull Horsesmen doe at this day, who will strue to make their Horses gallop their Ringes, stop, turne, aduance, goe backe, and all in one morning: neuer considering, that a Horse is a beast, whose capacity can conceiue no more then a beast, which absurdity I with the wiser sort to eschew.

Having therefore as I said, your Horse perfect in these lessons, especially that he will gallop the Ring before specified, which Ring in effect, containeth all other Ringes vused by our English Ryders: yet neuerthelesse I would haue you practise your Horse in one other Ring more, which albeit as touching the making of a Horse ready and perfect, it hath no more vertue then the former. and that what Horse soeuer can gallop the first, must of force consequentlie with
more

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more ease gallop this, yet for because this in service is in daily and heuere use, as well in charging and anoying the Enemy, as in safe-garding the Riders person from shotte, or such like mischiefes, I will heere set it downe as a lesson as needfull as any other whatsoeuer, teaching it by the tittle of gallopping the filde, the figure whereof is this.



The manner of bringing your Horse to do this lesson, is thus, first marke out vpon your right hande in a sayre fote-pace, a King of a reasonable life, being about a thre yardes ouer enery way, then another on your left hand ioyning to the former, and so making your Ringes still forward, make a thurd on your right hand againe, which done, put your Horse into his galloppe and as you did pace the Ringes, so let him gallop them backe againe: and then putting him straight forward twentie or forty yardes, make your stop and aduancement, thus would I haue you euerie morning when you bring your Horse forth, to teache him.

After you haue trotted and gallopt your King first of all mentioned, finding him of sufficient strength and abilitie, after some little rest and ease, let him galloppe these latter Ringes, which I tearme gallopping the filde. And note that for any certaine number of turnes in this lesson, or any other certaintie what soeuer (saue the carrying of his head, which must alwaies keepe his true place in al lessons,) there is none to be respected, but all to be referd to the Ry-

Of the breeding, ryding,

ders discretion. Therefore the Ryder must haue a great regard, that in this lesson bee put not the Horse beyonde his strength, or force him to gallop, longer then he shall find the Horse of himselfe willing to presse forward: for if he be over-toyld, and brought to a wearines and sloth, he will not onely learne to proue restie, but also being young and tender, put forth splints, spauens, ring-bones, and such like foule diseases to bying him to lamenes.

Note that for any vice incident to this lesson, (if the Rider haue him perfect in the former,) there is none, because in effect, these Rings and the former Ring is ail one, saue that these be in a larger manner, which is moze easie: and in the first, is a certaine order and method to be vsed, and in these none, but onely a confusion, yet a care of true tyme keeping. Note, that when your Horse can perfectly wel gallop the fiede, that then you shall not neede to exercise him in it aboue once in a weeke.

Now hauing thus farre continued my purpose, I will consequently forward to the other lessons, in which there is moze arte, and greater curiositie. And first of all, hauing your Horse perfect in these lessons before prescribed, you shall then teach him to turne readily on both hands, and for that there be sundry manner of turnes, as some strayte, some large, some close, some loftie, I will shew you howe to bying your Horse to do them all perfectly. First therefore, you shall teach your Horse to make that turne which we learne (not hauing any apt English word) Incauallare, to lappe one thing ouer another.

This kinde of turne, is the ground of all other turnes, and by it, the rest are attained to with moze ease: this manner of turne, is to keepe your Horses hinder parts firme in a place, and make him come about with his fore-partes, lapping his outmost fore-legge ouer his inmost as hee turneth, in this sort. Trotte your Horse straight downe some even furrow, and there stoppe him, and stande still a while, then drawing vp your bzidle rayne somewhat firme, yelde
your

and trayning vp of Horses.

your bzible hand a little, but so little as may be, towarde your right side, then with the calue of your legge on his left side, and your rodde on his left shoulde, make him (so standing) without any larger compasse, to turne his foze-parts that way which his hinder parts were, which if he doe willingly, cherrish him: and then making that halfe circle a comp'cte round one, sette him as hee stood befoze. Thus as you did on your right hande, doe so likewise on your left, vsing the like helpes with your right legge, and your rodde on his right shoulde, then cherrish him, and so doing the like on your right hand againe, that you may ende where you beganne. light from his backe, and giue him a handfull of grasse if there be any nere you.

So walking him vp and downe a while for his ease, you may take his backe againe, and doe as you did befoze, increasing still his turnes, as you see him increase in perfectnesse and willingnes, till such time as you haue him so readie, as vpon the motion of your legge and hand, he will flie about so swift y e so oft, as you shall eyther offer or desire. Now for obseruations and notes in this lesson, these be they: first you shall vnderstande when you offer hym this lesson, if he refuse vpon the moving of your legge and hand so turne, and will couet to reare, or doe such like disorderly acts, that then vpon the first proffer of such disorder, you doe but slacke the raynes of your bzible, and with your hande vppon his crest keepe him downe, offering him againe to turne, which if neuerthelesse hee will not, then drawe the right side raine somewhat straiter, then the left, yet in any case, not so much that his head may goe a hayze breadth befoze his body, but moue altogether, at which if he make any stick, the with your rod on his left shoulde, giue him a good iert that may make him stir, and doubt not but he will then turne, which when he offers, immediatly followe him with your hand and leg til he haue gone halfe about, where you may then pause to cherrish him. Note furthermore, that if hee refuse to moue his foze-partes and offer to come about

Of the breeding, ryding,

about with his binder, that then you make his hinder parts so moving, with your rodde, and vpon his buttocke correct him, making him keepe his hinder parts firme and fast: if your rodde be not a correction sufficient, then may you vse sometimes your spurre in his flanke, both which, if you finde pzenaile not, then must you cause him to pace out a little narrow ring, not aboue a yarde, or a yard and a halfe ouer, thwarte, which you must make him treade one while on one hand, another while on another, sometimes by the space of a quarter of an houre, sometimes more: and lette him doe it continually on his foote pace, and not on his trot. Thys shall bring him to great lightnes on his foze parts, and make him repose such trust to his hinder, that you shall bring him vnto the incauallare, as your selfe would wish or desire.

Note that if he doe it willingly on the right hand, and not without compulsion on the left, that then you alwaies beginne and end on your left hand, as you did before on your right. Note that when you turne him on your right hand, if he doe not bring his left legge over his right, but bringes it sometimes hozt, sometimes vnder, and so foozth ilsanouredly, that so such offence you vse no other correction but still to labour him the more in this lesson: for by such labour he shall come to vnderstand his faulte, and by the knocking of one of his legges vpon another, correct himselfe enough so that vice.

Note that the more hee lappeth his outmost legge ouer his inmost, the better and more comely shall his turne be. Note that the more you follow him in his turne with your hand and leggc, the further you compell him to lap hys legs one ouer another. When therefore your horse can set thys close turne vpon the ground, both swiftly and in perfection, then shall you procede to teach him beate a large ring turns loftily, which at this day amongst our Eng'ish horsemen is most in vse, and it is to be done in this manner following.

You

and trayning vp of Horses.

You must pace out a little narrow Ring, some 4. yardes
o; there abouts in compasse, and vse to walke your Horse in
the same, untill such time that you perceiue him so readie,
that he will pace it willingly, carrying his head and bodie
both firme together, not offering to flie out, o; vse any dis-
orderly motion: which when you find, then shal you as you
walke him about the Ring, on your right hande, with your
voyce and ca'ue of your left legge, and withdrawing your
briole rayne a little more firme, cause him to aduaunce,
which so sone as he dooth, immediatly by the thrusting of
both your legs so;ward againe, make him pace so;ward as
he did befoze, and in his pacing cherish him, that hee may
vnderstand he did your will: then hauing so paced a while,
make him aduaunce againe, & doe in all thinges as you dyd
befoze. Thus may you doe thre o; 4. times on your right
hand, and then make the like Ring on your left hande, and
with the helpe of your right leg, doe in this as in the other,
not forgetting to make your ending on your right hand, as
you did in other lessons. But by the way note this, that in
any case you doe not end vpon your aduauncement, but vpon
his pace o; trotte, so; if you doe, you shal bring him to
a restie qualitie, that vpon his aduauncement he will stand
still whether you will o; no. When he will therfore pace
this Ring, and with the helpe of your legge, aduaunce and
goe so;ward, then shal you as sone as hee hath aduanced
and gone a steppe so;ward, make him aduaunce again, and
so pace the Ring about, and doe the like at your second go-
ing about, which if he doe in god order, you shal then cherish
him, but not stand still, so; in this lesson, horses wil couet to
stand & be slothful. When this is perfect, then make him ad-
uance, and goe a step o; two so;warde, thre o; foure times
together, increasing this lesson still by degrees, till thzough
your daily labo; & vse, you bring your horse to that perfecti-
on, that as you couch your leg to his side, so wil he aduaunce,
and as you thrust so;warde your legges, so will he folow
with hys hynder legges euen together, beating the Ring
C. with

Of the breeding, riding,

with such aduancements round about, both so oft, so large and so strait as your selfe will. Still keeping that time with his legges and body, that you doe with your legs and hand. And this knowe, that the chiefeſt arte and grace in horſe-maſhip, is true time keeping.

Note that in this leſſon, if the Rider be diſcrete, and will take time and leysure with his Horſe, there will happen no vice, unleſſe it be ſuch as are beſore ſpecified in the former leſſons, together with corrections due to the ſame. But if the Rider be an unſkilfull man, which will force his Horſe to doe that in a day, which ſhoulde aſke a fortnights labour, then be you ſure there will happen moze miſchiefs. in this one leſſon, then in all the other mentioned beſore, as reſtiueſſe, running away, wything his heade awy, checking at the bzidle, and ſuch like: the leaſt of which will aſke a Donethes worke to reclaime them. And ſith they come rather thzough the unſkilfulnes of the man, then either the vntowardneſſe or badde diſpoſition of the beaſt, I will heere omit them, meaning to treate thereof in another place.

Note that this turne, of all other turnes is moſt beautiful, moſt gallant, and moſt aſſured and ſtrong, both for man & Horſe, it is moſt in uſe in ſervice, eſpecially in that manner of fight, which our Engliſhe ſouldiers learne fighting at the crope. Note, that if in thys turne you finde your Horſe at any time ſlothfull, or that he will leaue beſore you would haue him, that for ſuch offence, you uſe the ruen ſtroke of both your ſpurs, and a little to check him in the mouth with your bzidle hand, which is a preſent helpe: yet would I not haue you uſe it oft, but at ſome ſpeciall tymes, when other corrections faile.

Heere could I ſpende a great deale of waſt paper, and moze idle time, in telling you of ſundry other turnes, and in diſtinguiſhing of halfe turnes from whole turnes, & whole turnes from double turnes: heere could I ſpeake of y^e turne which Griſon calleth Volta raddoppiata, alſo of that which
he

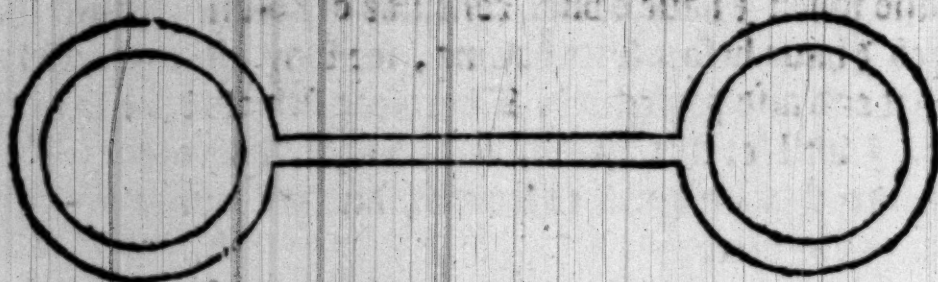
and trayning vp of Horses.

he calleth Lacrambetta, and our English Riders Chamber-
ra, and when I haue done, conclude of nothing els but that
which I haue before sette downe, for why all cometh but
to that end and perfection. Therefore sith they be so need-
lesse, I will let them passe, and come to those other lessons
which are fit for a Horse to learne, and are founde most ne-
cessary in seruice.

Having your Horse perfect in what is before expressed,
you shall then teach him to manage truly, iust and well: I
neede not heere to interprete vnto you, the signification of
this worde manage, neither howe needfull a lesson it is in
seruice, because both are sufficiently done in another more
absolute Authoꝝ. Of manages there be thre kindes, ma-
nage with halfe rest, manage with whole rest, manage
without rest: for the two former kindes of manages, I
find no reason why a man should bestow any particuler la-
bour to traine his Horse onely vnto them, sith they be of no
such vse as the last is, neither do they carry the like grace
that it doth. And for mine owne part, sith I vse them but as
introductions or guides to the latter, and sith euery Horse
that can manage without rest, can manage eyther wth
halfe rest or whole rest, I will heere conclude them all thre
in one, vnder the tytle of managing without rest.

To make your Horse therefore to manage perfectly and
well, you shall take thys order: being come into some
graueldie way, of breadth sufficient for a large King, and
long enough for a managing course, you shall first on your
right hande pace out a King, containing the circuite of ten
or twelue yardes compasse: hauing markt that out so as
you may sufficiently discerne it, pace then your Horse
straight forward, some fortye or fiftie yardes, and there on
your left hande, marke out another King of lyke compasse
to the first, according to the manner and order of thys fi-
gure following.

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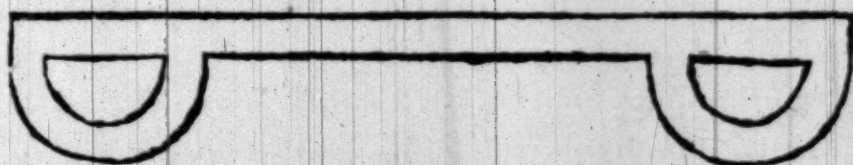
Thys done, put your Horse into his trot, and make him trot downe your even furrow to your first King, at which when he comes, make him stop & aduance, and then immediately vpon his aduance, thrust him forward, & make him trot about your right hand King, then trot downe the furrow to your left King, at which when you come, first stop and aduance, and then trot about the King, and so backe againe, not suffering your Horse by any meane to stande or stick vpon his aduancement, but presently to goe forward with all.

In this sorte exercise your Horse two or three dayes, after which time, I woulde haue you when your horse hath trotted your King about, to put him into a gentie galloppe, and to gallop down the straight furrow to the other King, where, vpon your gallop make him stop and aduance, and then trot the other King about, and so gallop backe againe, stopping, aduancing, and trotting about the King. After he will doe this perfectly, you shall then make him, hauing gallopt downe the furrow and made his stop and aduancement, to gallop the Kings also, in which I woulde haue you exercise him a weeke at the least.

Thys workes exercise, will bring your Horse to such perfectnes, that he wil doe all this of himselfe, without any helpe of his Rider: that beeing perceiued by you, you may then safely aduenture to bring those your Kings into a more strait and narrowe compasse, according to the forme of thys figure following.

Euery

and trayning vp of Horses.



Euery day making them lesse and lesse, till such time that you bzing it into so small a ring, that as soone as you haue stoppt, (which stop must not be perceined by the standers by) you immediatly ease your hand again, and putting him forward with your legs, turne him roundly as it were in the Incauallare, sane that this must be done moze loftily, and so hauing made this turne on your right hand, gallop backe to your left ring, and do the like on your left hand, continuing these turnes, no longer then you shal find your Horse to do it with a good grace and courage. This kinde of manage, is of all lessons in horsemanship most needful and artificiall, for in it, your Horse must stop, aduaunce and turne, all in one instant.

Note, that in this lesson aboue all other, your Horse must vse the least disorder with his head or body, but in it keepe hys rayne most perfect and gallant: therefore during the tyme that your Horse doth manage, be sure to carry a moze strong and sure hand then in any other lesson. Note that in managing you must keepe as iust time in your gallop as in your turne, and that the time you keepe in each, be all one. Note that as in your turne, you draw vp your brydle hande, to make your horse stop, and ease it again to make him goe forward in his turne, so in his galloppe you must drawe vp your hand, to keepe his head in his true place, and also ease it again to sweeten his mouth, and make him to ryde with moze pleasure, whereas if you holde your hande allwaies in one stay, you wil not onely dull and make dead his mouth, but also make him ride vnpleasantly, and when you offer to stop him, make proffer to bzeake away with you. Note that in this lesson, you carry your body straight & vpright, your legges in their true place, your rodde as it were your

Of the breeding, riding,

sword, on the right side of your heade, and be carefull that you vse no vncomly motion, for any vnseemelincsse in the man, is a disgrace to the Horses doing.

When your Horse can make this manage, you may then if you please, make him manage in a larger sort, which is very comely, in this manner. Pace out a King of five or six yardes compasse on your right hande, and then pacing downe the furrow as is before saide, marke out another on your left hand of the same compasse, then put your Horse in to a gentle galloppe, and being come to your right hande King, there making a slight kind of stop and aduancement, force your Horse to beate the King about, in such sort as I shewd you before, where I tell you how to make your horse to beate a large turne loftily: helping him with the calves of your legs, your hande and your rodde, then gallopping downe to your left King, do the like there. This kinde of manage, though it be somewhat more painefull then the other, yet if the Horse be of mettall that doth it, it carrieth such a good grace, that to the standers by which shall behold it, it will be wonderful pleasing.

Nowe when this is perfected. it resteth that you teache your Horse to passe a swift and strong carriere, which you shall do in this manner. Being come into some grauelld hie way, the length of a good carriere, which shoulde be measured according to the disposition of the Horse, yet sith it shall not be amisse to sette downe some certaintie, I thinke sixe score yardes a very fitte carriere, as well for the beaute slugge Horse, as also for the puissant and fine mettald beast: for as the one may runne it without wearines, so the other may show in it his puissance and swiftnes. Being come (as I said) into such a place, first pace your Horse twice or thrice about a small King, and then trotte him forward sixe score yardes, at the ende whereof pace another King: and then setting your Horses heade straight downe the way hee came, make him stand still a good space, during which time, looke that his body stand straight and firme, which whē you haue .

and trayning vp of Horses.

haue found it doth, then giuing him your bzidle hande, bending your body a little forward, and thrusting out both your legges with a good strength, force him suddainly with a good courage, to enter into a swift gallop, which with the euen stroke of your spurres, encrease, till hee be at the verie uttermost spæde hee can runne, in which continue him, till he come to your first King, where, by drawing vpper your hand hard and firme, make him stoppe vpon his buttockes, and then with the helpe of your legges, make him aduance twice or thrice: then trotte him about the King, and stande still a good space, cherishing him, and no more.

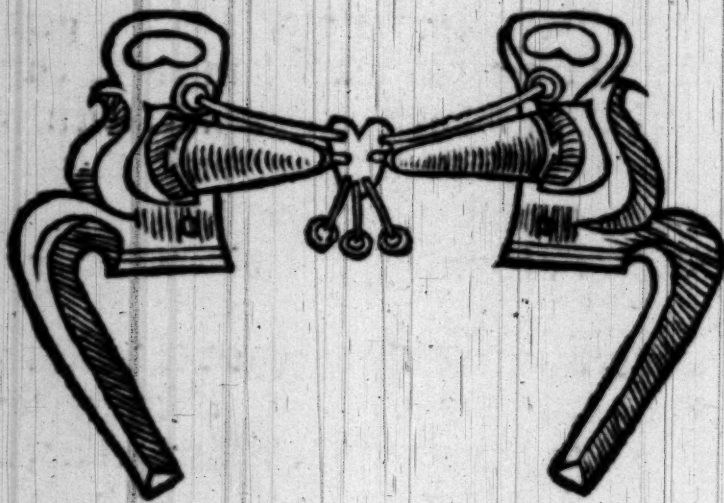
Note that when you starte your cariere, to make your Horse do it with greater life and courage, you may vse the helpe of your voyce, by crying how, or hey very loud. Note that when you starte your cariere, it is not good to spurre your Horse, for feare you make him partle out behinde, plunge, or vse other disorder, which such violent corrections done suddainly, will bring a Horse vnto. Note that the cariere would not be past aboue once in a fortnight at y^e most, nor so oft neither, if your Horse bee not come to his full growth.

Thus much haue I thought good to write as touching the instructing of Horses to matters of service, for more the I haue befoze sette downe, is needlesse in service, and if hee do any thing lesse, hee is not fitte to serue vpon. Heere I could trouble you with a long discourse of other Kings and other manages, as namely the Caragolo, the manage resembled to the letter S. or that called Serpeggiare, with diuers others: yet sith there is no Horse, but if hee be perfect in what is befoze written, must of force do the at his pleasure, because there is no alteration of arte, but onely change of forme, I meane heere therefore to omitte them, wishing those that are desirous to vnderstande them, to looke into Maister Claudio Corte his workes, a man percellesse in the arte of horsemanshippe, who of those matters hath written absolutely.

And

Of the breeding, riding,

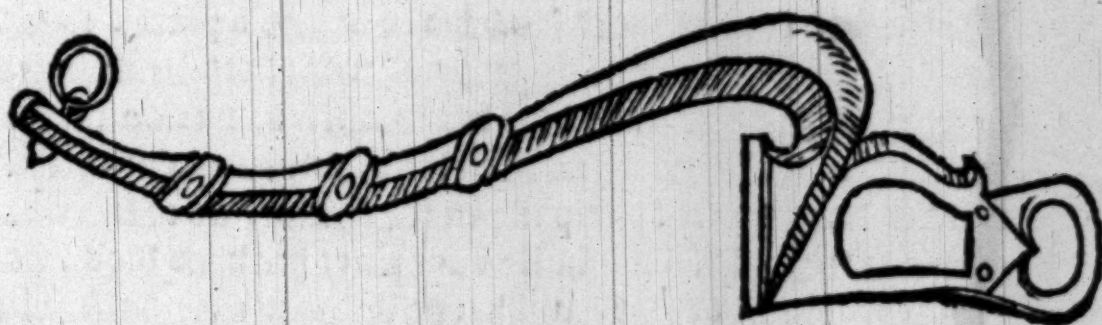
And now to pursue my former purpose, hauing your Horse ready in all these lessons belonging to seruice, that he will doe them vpon his Trench and martingale in perfection, carrying his heade round comely and in good forme, you shall then bitte him, in this manner. Marke when hee standeth in his pride, and carrieth his head in the most gallantest fashion, and then measure him from the neather lyp, to the fore-paynt of his shoulder, which is equall with the height of his bzeast, and take a playne smooth cannon Wyt, with a flying trencher, whose cheekes may bee of the same length, after the manner of thys figure following, and put it in his mouth.



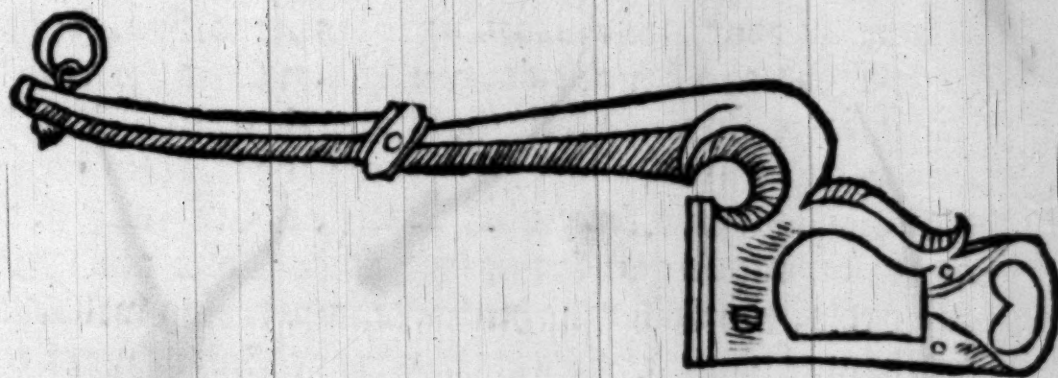
Yet by the way note, that according as your Horse is of fashion, so must the cheek of your Wytte carry his proportion: if your Horse be in shape grosse, that is, short necked, thicke chauld, and harde mouthed, you shall then haue the cheek of your Wytte, made vpon thre degrees, according to this figure following.

But

and trayning vp of Horses.



But if he be of fine shape, as long necked, wide chauld, and gentle mouthed, then shall the checke of your Wytt be made but vppon one degree, according to the manner of thys figure following.



The difference and nature of these two checkes is this, the first, which standeth vpon thre degrees, bringeth in the musell of the Horse, and maketh him perforce rayne well, that otherwise would thrust out his nose illfavouredly: the reason whereof is, because it carrieth a greater compasse then any other Wytt, insomuch that a Horse cannot rest vpon it vnlesse hee drawe in the nether parte of his heade: whereas the second that standeth but vpon one degree, keepeth

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peth a Horses head vp right and aloft, neither doth it suffer him to thrust out his nose, but correcteth him if at any time he couet to put his head downeward.

A Horse that is short neckt and narrow chaulde, reason telleth you cannot couch his head in so good a place, as hee that hath a long necke and a wide chaule: because alwaies in a good rayne, he must hide his thropell or welson within his chaule; therefore if you shall sette him vpon a byt, that doth not carry great compasse in the cheeke, as of thre degrees at the least, you shall neuer place his head well, because the straight cheeke wil keepe vp his necke, and thrust out his nose, and he should haue his necke forced to yeelde, and his nose kept in.

So on the contrary sort, if to a Horse of large long forehand, you put a Bytte of much compasse, you then bring downe his necke and put out his nose, by reason of the compasse of the cheeke, which he cannot chuse but follow, wher as he should haue his necke kept vp straight and stiffe, and onely his head brought downe to answer it. Therefore as I said, byt your Horse according to his proportion. It shall be good that for a day or two, you let him stand vpon his bit in the stable, to play & feele the byt, then after, for other two or thre dayes, you shall in your hand trot him abroad, making his byt somewhat strait, and rayning him so as he may haue a good feeling both of the Bytte and byt. After this, you shall take his backe, and being well seated and hauing paued a while, take vp your Bytte raynes into your left hande, and holde them in this manner, Put your little finger and your ring finger, betwene the two raines, and lay your thombe iust vpon the raines, opposite to your fore finger and great finger, the buttone of your thombe being turned towards your saddle pommel; then take the left rayne of your flying trench, & lay it under your thomb, carrying it somewhat more straiter then your bitte rayne. Then in your right hand in which you carry your rod, carry the right rayne of your flying trench. In this manner
pace

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pace forth your Horse, bearing him most what vppon your flying trence for three or foure daies, offering little or no labour, vnlesse it be trotting forwarde, or pacing and trotting the Kings, and stopping, all which you must put him vnto in gentle manner, for feare of distempering his head. And as you finde him frame himselfe to his Bytte, so by little and little, let him feele it every day more then other, till such time that you find, he both vnderstandeth the bytte, and hath his head well staied thereon.

When may you every day exercise him in all the foresaide lessons, with all those helpes and corrections before mentioned, till you haue him in that perfection, that without anie other helpe saue the offer of your hand, he will do what you shall require.

Note, that the true place where the Bytte should lye in the Horses mouth, is about the tuske of his nether chappe: as for any other quillet or stratageme in horsemanshippe, which the curious are desirous to vnderstand, I refer them to Maister Blundeuills booke, which will instruct them sufficiently.

Nowe, to come to those lessons which though they bee needlesse in service, yet shewe they great arte in the Ryder, together with much strength, courage, and nimblenesse in the Horse, and those I tearme lessons of pleasure, because they be more pleasing to the eye, then necessary for any vse, and first of all to make your Horse bounde aloft, you shall thus instruct him. Having him well staied vpon his Bytte, that he is both certaine of head and mouth, you shall trotte him forth into some euen sandie way, and having trotted him a dozen yardes, you shall stoppe him, and vpon his first or second aduancement, give him the euen stroke of your spurres, at which if he will not bound, strike him again the second time, if that preuaile not, then trotte him forwarde againe, and do as you did before, continuing this manner of labour, till hee leape with all his foure legges from the ground, which so sone as he doth, immediatly make much

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of him, and vpon his first bound, let him be sette vp in the stable, that he may thereby be encouraged the next tyme, and the better vnderstande what your will is. Then haue him out the second day, and doe as you did the first, and increase his leapes as you see him increase in vnderstanding, till he be so perfect, that vpon the offer of your spurre, hee will ryle on all foure.

Note, that if he rise not so hie with his hinder partes as with his foze partes, that then you accompany with the euen stroke of your spurres, a good lash with your rodde vnder his belly, and nere vnto his sheathe or yarde. Note that if in bounding he doe not keepe his ground, but pzeffeth forward, and doth not fall where he riseth, that then so much as he pzeffeth forward, so much you make him retire back, by beating him vpon his foze knees, and then beeing in the former place, make him bound againe.

Note that when your Horse will bound aloft lustily and well, you shall make vse of it thus. When you gallop your Horse before any assembly, as sone as you haue made your stoppe and aduaunced, if then for a close you make hym bound, it will be very comely. Also in your manage, if you make your turne onely with boundes, it will be very seemly. When you beate a large turne, if for a close or ending, you make your Horse bounde on all foure, nothing can be moze seemly, and then to stande still, thus much for bounding.

Now for the Courer, you shall doe it thus: Ryle your Horse downe some descending ground, and hauing trotted two or thre yardes, stoppe him, and make him aduaunce twice or thre together: then put him forward halfe so far as before, and there make him aduaunce thre or foure times together. In this manner make him goe a steppe or two and aduaunce, till of himselfe he will rayse his hinder partes, and in steede of going forward, stande aduauncing both behind and before of an equall height. When hee will doe this well, then may you vpon his third aduauncement,

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gine him the cuen stroke of your spurres, to make hym bounde aloft, which manner of salte, our English Ryders tearme the Gallop galiard.

Another manner of leape there is, which we call the Capriole, or Goates leape, it differeth nothing at all from the Coruett, but that your Horse in it must presse more so: ward then in the Coruett, and raise his hinder parts a great deale hyer. Therefore you shall teach your Horse to do it, as you taught him the Coruett, adding thereunto this one helpe more, that is, to turne your rodde in your hand, so as the poynt thereof, may be iust over the midst of your Horses buttocks, then sette your hand fast to your side, and alwaies vpon his aduance, as you put him so:warde with your legge, so hit him vppon the buttocks with your rodde, which will force him to raise his hinder parts, observing to keepe that time with your rodde, that you keepe with your hande and legge. And thus for the making of a Horse for seruice or pleasure, I haue shewed both my practise and experience.

CHAP. 3.

Howe to chuse a Horse for Hunting, howe to trayne hym there-vnto: and also howe to dyet him, hauing made some great match or wager.



As hetherto I haue shewed my experience in the training, and bringing to perfection great Horses, mete either for seruice in y warres, or the pleasures of great Princes, so heere I will declare, (Once not any els hath vnder taken the like Treatise) my knowledge in the dyeting and ordering of those Horses, which we tearme Hunting Horses, because the pleasure wee enioy by the, is in the following of Houndes: an arte every way equall with the so:

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mer, and as necessary in some kind of seruices in the warre, (especially vpon desperate exployes to bee done suddainly, or vpon occurrents or discoueries, or any other kind of seruice, wherein eyther the toughnes, or swiftnes of a Horse is to be tryed,) as the former. Yet sith the former hath been alwayes of hyer price, and more searcht into, and sith what Horse soeuer is perfect vpon his bit, and well can performe all those lessons mencioned in the former Chapter, must of force be perfect vpon his Snaffle, and if his Maister so please, be after made a Hunting-horse: where contrariwise, if a Horse be from his beginning traynd to a continuall lowe kind of gallop, as Hunting-horses are, he will aske great laboꝝ and arte to be sette vpon a Witte, & made proud and gallant.

I will therfoze, not make them two artes, but one, making this latter, an apender to the former, concluding him (in my foolish iudgement) not an absolute horseman, which hath not vnderstanding in them both: for if he haue arte to make his horse proude of gate and countenaunce, and so nimble, light, and deliuer, that with his round turnes and quaint saltes, he amazeth the ignozant beholders, yet wanteth arte so to dyet him, that he neede not feare eyther melting his grease, breaking his winde, or foundring hym, all which are done instantly if he be vncleane, without any shew of extremitie, what auailleth his former skill: Or if he haue arte so to diet his Horse, that if he be ridden whilst he is able to sette one foote befoze another, if he haue all the grease molten within his body, if hee be in that extremitie, that some suppose he cannot possibly liue an houre, yet within two or thre houres after, be so fresh and couragious as if he had neuer borne labour, if he haue this arte, I say, yet want arte, to make his Horse haue eyther faire countenance, comely gate, or any agilitie or nimblenes with his bodie: insomuch, that the most honozable & puissant beast in the world, is made to shew like the most dull & vnseemlie creature, what auailleth his arte in dyeting.

Some

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Some will say (yet but the ignorant) that the trayning and dyeting of these which I terme Hunting-horses, is the onely marring and spoile of good Horses: for, say they, this extreame chasling and ryding of them, makes them lame and vnsounde, and this curious dyeting them, makes them so tender, nesh, and sickely, that they be good for nothing. Immitating here in a Philosopher, who seeing a Gentleman extreainely troubled with the Tooth-ach, caused all his owne teeth to be drawne out, for feare in after time he shoulde feeke the like payne, saying all men were subiect to that disease: so they, hauing scene some one lame olde hunting Horse, presently conclude all are subiect to the like infirmity, therefore not necessarie any should hunt.

For myne owne part, extreame ryding I as much disallowe as any man: yet in great wagers, where the horses value is farre exceeded, I see no reason but (for tryall) they may well be put to extremitie, and if they be well dyeted and cunningly ridden, not one hayze worse afterward, although I withe such extremitie, shoulde be as much forborne as may be. For this slander of lamenesse raised vpon Hunting-horses, I thus confute it, that there be some, and many Hunting-horses lame I not deny, yet for euery such one lame Horse, I will finde twenty more lame, that neuer knew what hunting meant, so that Hunting-horses be not onely lame.

Againe, it is well knowne, especially to those that haue skill, that Hunting-horses are neuer lamed through theyr immoderate ryding or labour, if they haue a good keeper: but now and then through greedines of sport, and over hastines when they over-reach and fall, they many tymes chaunce vpon a straine, by which they halte a little, or otherwise in a leape or slyppe, may happen mitchise, which is very seldome, or rarely seene. Where, on the contrarie part, who is so simple that hee knoweth not, if a Horse be kept in the stable and want exercise, his bones wil straiten, his sinewes dry vpper, and he growe lame incurable: Who knoweth

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knoweth not that trauailing in the hie way, will beate a Horse, make him put out windgalles, and lame him certainly. What trauailing Horse is he that wil not stumble, and if he stumble, he may fall, and if he fall, why not consequently proue lame as well as a hunting Horse?

Your great Horses which are for seruike, whom to traine & bring to perfection, euery one almost of any gentlemanly disposition, will endeavour himselfe vnto: Why those I say are as subiect to lamenes as any Hunting-horse whatsoeuer, for there is neuer a turne you sette, if it be artificiall, but it straines your Horses backe & binder loynes, as much as a Hunting-horse straineth himselfe in running ouer a furlong of the deepest earth. With then all Horses are as subiect to infirmities as Hunting-horses, why not then the Hunting-horse as tollerable as any other Horse.

Now for this vnworthy blame they impute to the dyeting of Horses, you shall see howe grosse theyr ignorance makes them coniecture, first they shall see in the sequel, that there is no meate, drinke, or any other thing whatsoeuer, appoynted for a Hunting-horse, but it shall by good & sufficient reasons, be proued most excellent, and most healthful for the Horse, then consequently it must be tollerable. Some will say this dyeting is but newly come vp, and that men, whose nature is to be greedy of nouelties, being new-fangled, are inamoied with this vaine toy. Their fore-fathers neuer knewe what the dyeting of Hunting-horses meant, yet they had good Horses. As though former blindness shold banish ensuing knowledge. For because Adam and Eue, (who were the Parents of all Parents) were naked (saue for figge leaues,) therefore we should refuse to weare clothing: this weare wonderfull absurd. There is no arte, but the more a man wadeth into it, the more substantiall and intricate he shal find it, and be forced to cry with Aristotle, *ô ens ensium miserere mei*, the depth and end of arte is vnsearchable.

Now that all men may be the more willing to endeuor
them

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themselves to haue insight in this arte of dyeting, beholde what profit ensueth thereby. First, there is no disease nor infirmitie in a Horse, especially within his heade or bodie, which be secrete and vnseene, and therfore most dangerous and mortall, but a man skilfull in this arte, shall both discern it befoze it come to extremitie, and also recure it.

Thys maketh a Horse long winded, tough, harde, and stoute, insomach that a pooze Nag of sixe or seauen pounde price, well traynd and dyeted, will not onely tyre, but also kill outright, a Courser worth a hundred pound, if he be fat and soule sedde: whercas if such a Courser were in good dyet, he would tyer twentie such Nags. Some peradventure will allow of dyeting, but dislike the sport of hunting, for loke what contrarieties are in mens faces, the like may be in their fancies: therfore I say it is not necessarie, that Hunting-horses onely be dyeted, but other horses as well: yet must they haue extraordinary ryding, because in dyeting, exercise is a needfull as meate. But for such as neyther loue hunting, nor haue occasion to ryde further then from Market to market, they may let their horse to a bottle of hay, and geue him pease pulse. The reason why man vse their dyeted horses to the hunting of the Hare, is because it is a swift chase, and a continuing sport: yet not without some stoppes and staies, in which a horse may take winde, and reuiue himselfe againe, which those from whom I learne mine experience, learne defaults in the dogge, and sobbes for their Horse.

Moreouer, the cry of the dogges, is as pleasant to the horse as the man, and addeth to him both a courage to run, and a willingnes to continue his labour: whercas to gallop a Horse vp and downe the fiede after nothing, makes him wearie of his labour, and willing to giue ouer ere hee haue in a manner doone any thing. Thus much in defence of this arte which the ignozant condemne, and now to my purpose.

When you make choyse of a horse to trayne to hunting,

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as nere as you can, let him haue these properties, shapcs, and vertues. First for his inward part, which is his mind, disposition, and mettall, let him be of nature gentle, louing, and familiar to the man. Let him not be disposed to dogged sullenesse, to strike or to byte: let him bee of quick & liuely mettall, but not hote nor fry, for they be neuer good: then for his outward shapcs, thus if it may. Of colloures these be the best, Browne duple baycs, Bright baycs, Duple graycs, or White lyards, or blackcs, so he haue eyther white rache, white starre, or white foote. His head if it bee somewhat bigge, but not monstrous, so the chaule be thinne and wide, it is the better. A small prick eare, or if it be long and stande vpight like a fore, it is a good token of mettall and toughnes.

His fore-head woulde be broade, hauing as it were a ryling bunche in the midst like a Mare: for to be playne smooth faced, which we tearme Mare-faced, is illfaoured, and a signe of no induring spirite. His eye woulde be large and bright: his nostrelles very wide, for that is a token of long winde. If hee be bearded all vnder his chappes like a Goate, it is passing good, for that is a signe of great swiftnes and goodnes. In generall, all his head wuld be leane, for if it be ful and fat, doubtles the horse is dul and vnspity. His thropell or wind-pype, wuld bee big to a mans feeling, and straight to his eye, for if when he raineth, it haue a bent like a bow, which we cal Cock-thropled, it is very ill, and a signe of great straitnes of wind. For his lymcs in generall, they wuld be big, cleane, flat, straight, and very shorte betwixt ioynt and ioynt, especially betwixn the pasterne & the hooft, for if he be long in that part, he must of force be weak there, and if he be weake footed, he cannot possibly endure any wette earth, yet some that be a little sickle boght, proue very good. His body wuld be round and large, and his ribs wuld stand a little outward. In byese, the longer your horse is from the eare to the sterne of his taile, the better it is, so that his chiefest length consist not in his thine, but in his binder

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hinder loynes, depth of fore-hand, and length of necke : for otherwise, to be long backt, is a signe of weaknes.

When you haue gotten a Horse as neere as you can to these shapen, looke that before you trayne him to hunting, he be at the least past foure yeres old, and going on his list, and that he be well wayd, and lightly trauaild. This done, you shall thus trayne and byet him : Having taken him fro grasse at Bartholme twide or there abouts, (for then the pride and strength of grasse is gone, and the flesh they get after, is but vnsound and naught, being exceeding fatte, as a Horse that is sound must needes bee hauing run al Sommer,) take him and sette him vp in your stable, which stable must be made close and darke, yet with such windowes and lights, as at your pleasure you may let in y fresh ayre, and make it so coole and warme as you please : the reason why it should be close and darke, is, that when your Horse hath endured a dayes labour or hunting, being set in a close stable, as soone as he hath filld his belly, he will lye downe and take his rest, as well on the day as night, which is as wholesome as any meate he can eate : where if the stable be open and lightsome, vnlesse he be an olde beaten horse, hee will not lye downe.

Let the plaunchers of your stable, be layde euen and leuell, not as many doe, hyer before then behind, which maketh that your Horses can neuer stand at ease, but resting altogether vpon theyr hinder legges, prooue often lame behind. Neyther can they lye but at much payne, which causeth them seldome to take rest. Let the ground & your plaunchers be of an equall height, that if your horse at any tyme goe backward off your plaunchers, yet that he may stand equally both before and behind. Let your Maunger be made close, with boordes onely, and not lyned within with cyther lyme or plaister, for the smell of lyme is suffocating and vnwholsome, and plaister will yeeld great store of dust, which is moze vnhealthfull. Let there be no mudde wall within your stable, y your Horse may reach vnto with his mouth,

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for by nature they will couet to gnaw and cate them be lin, and nothing can be worse for a horse. Having sette your horse (being very fatte and newe taken from the grasse) in such a stable, lay your hand vpon his side neere to his short ribbes, and there you shall feele his fatnesse, which wil be vnder your hand very soft and tender: which whē you feele, be you well assured all that fatte is naught, for being so looe and soft, the smallest trauaile that may be will melt it, and then being molten befoze it be hardened by good dyet, the outward fatte falleth into the horses legges, & maketh him haue swolne legges, and lame neuer to be cured, which secrete but few at this day vnderstand: and the inward fat which is within his stomacke, bagge and guttes, putrifies, and breeds those diseases which kill the horse out-right, though it be halfe a yeere, or perhaps thre quarters of a yeere after. Insomuch that the owner, who hath nether skill to discerne such a chaunce when it is hapned, nor arte to gyue him any medicine to purge him of that grosse matter, sayth he dyed suddainly he knoweth not of what, when himselfe long befoze, had willingly giuen him his death, which mischiese to auoyde, you shall vse this meane.

First for two or three dayes, you shall let your horse stande in the stable vnclothed, and giue him nothing but Wheate, straw and water, twise a day, morning and euening, being ledde therunto in his keepers hand, til you see his dung (which at the first will be a darke blacke greene) be cleane changed to palish yellow: then may you (not hauing befoze layd any curry combe on him, but onely rubbe him morning and euening with a harde wispe) both currie him, rubbe him, picke him, and dresse him, and also clothe him in a singe cloth made of sack-cloth, and let the surfin-gle be stopt round about with bigge soft wispes, as wel for warmth as ease of the horse.

This shall you doe euery morning very earlie, as by sire of the clock, then put a small snaffle in hys mouth, and lighting vpon his back, walk him a fayze softe pace to some
fayze

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layre Riuer or rundle, being at least halfe a myle, and there water him, and so walke him home againe, and set him vp. that done, take a quarter of a pecke of Dates, and sift and dust them well in a small sieve, and then swaping the Hanger cleane, giue them him, then put a sheafe of wheat straw well threst into the Racke, and putting downe his lytter vnder him, let him stand so till one of the clock in the after noone, at one of the clocke in the after noone come to him, and turne vp his cloth, and with a harde wispe, rub downe his necke, face, buttocks and legges, then sift him two or thre handfulls of Dates more, and so turning downe his cloth, let him stand till thre a clocke, at which time come to him, and first put away his dung, then shake vp his litter, and after you haue vncloathed him, carry him and dresse him in thys sort.

First, after you haue curried him all ouer with your curry combe, which raiseth vp the dust, then shall you with some dead horse taylor nailed to a stick, dust him, and strike away that which the curry combe hath rayse: then take a wispe of straw wethen hard together, and with it rubbe him cleane ouer, especially his legges, which the more they be chafte, the better and more nymble will the horse be, then take a hayre-cloth, and with it rubbe him ouer, for that wil cleanse away the dust, and keepe his coate smoth & cleane. Then wette your hands, but not too much, and with them so wet, rubbe him all ouer, especially his face, which must chiefly be kept cleane: thys rubbing him with your wette hands, will leaue vpon hym neuer a loose hayre, nor any other filthy thing.

Then with a cleane cloth that is not dustie nor soule, though it be course, clense him all ouer, for it will make his coate thynne, insomuch that you shall almost discerne your face therein: then looke about his eyes and if you see any great hayres growing about the, eyther aboue or beneath, as all horses haue, pull them away, for they be perilous for a horses sight. Then take out his yarde, which of it selfe

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will gather much durte and filthines, and with your hande cleanse it, then combe downe with a wet maine combe, bys mayne and taile, and so clothe him vp and stop him round, then as you did befoze, take his backe, and vppon a gentle fote-pace, walke him forth to his water, and bying him home againe, giuing him two or thre handfuls of well sifted Dates, then if he haue no wheate strawe in his racke, put him a little in, and then thowling downe his lytter, let him so stand till it be eyght a clock at night, at which tyme come to him, and after you haue turnd vp his cloth, rubbe him, and chaft his legges, giue him a handfull or two of Dates, and a fresh sheafe of Wheate straw into his Rack, and moze newe litter, and so let him rest till the next morning.

In this sort keepe him for the space of thre weekes or a Moneth, onely with Wheate straw and Dates, putting him to no further trauaile then the fetching of his Water, in which space, you shall see his belly will be cleane taken vp, and he will shew himselfe comely and gaunt, and you shall feele his fatnesse moze firme, hard, and sad then it was befoze at his first taking vp: which alwaies the harder it is, in the better case is your Horse. Now, if your Horse be such a grosse feeding beast, that his fatnesse and pursinesse, rather increaseth with this manner of keeping, then ought at all deminisheth, as some Horses, who will fede as soze vpon straw, as if they had Hay and prouender, which wee call Bettie Horses: or if you haue made promise for anie match, so that you cannot well stay to take such long tyme as in trueth you should, or as arte would require, then to inleame your Horse the sooner, you shall vse during thys first moneth, for to ryde out your Horse euery niggt, two howers after Sunne sette, & abide abroade with him thre howres at the least, not exceeding fote-pace, which we call night ayzings.

And if this be done alongst some River side, it is the best, because the sharpe ayze which commeth from the waters,

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ters, is colde and pearcing, and neuer a one of these eueninges, but takes as much of a Horse as if he had endured a dayes hunting: wherefoze I admonish all keepers, not to ayze their Horses in the night, but with great discretion, because it byings lowe, and weakens a Horse very much. When you haue ayzed your Horse thus and brought him in, let his legges be well chafte and rubb downe, and then giue him his Dates, and so let him rest till morning, not forgetting but alwaies when you haue brought in your Horse, to picke his soze, sette cleane, least any pible stones or grauell shoulde be gotte within the shoue, or woꝛne into the hooſe.

After you haue spent your first month thus, onely in taking vp his belly and hardening his flesh, then shall you beginne to cleanse him in this sort. In stedde of Wheate, straw which befoze you gaue him, you shall giue him Hay, and the courser such hay is, the better it is (so it be sweete and well gotten) for the Horse will not ferde on it so grosse as otherwise he would: and a horse wil many times vpon very sweet and fine Hay, eate so much that hee will breake his wind. Hauing thus changed his strawe to Hay, you shall then adde vnto his Dates, Bzeade, which bzead shall be thus made.

Take a strike of Beanes, two pecks of Wheate, and one pecke of Rye, grinde these together, sift them and knead them with water and Barne, and so bake them thorowlie in great loues, as a pecke in a loafe: and after they are a day olde at the least, your Horse may ferde on them, but not befoze. Some peraduenture, that neither loue this spozte of hunting, nor make any care of a good Horse, will imagine this Bzeade for too costly, and say that common Bakers Horse, bzeade, which is made of naught but Bzanne and Wheate chysell, shall doe as much good: but if they dyd knowe howe many inconueniences is found by this common Horse, bzeade, they would (without doubt) alter their opinions.

First

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First, the substance whereof it is made, is but b:anne o: chissell, and this b:anne is nothing but the outmost shale o: huske of the Cozne, the meale and strength whereof is taken away: now when y vertue is bereft, what remains but a drye haske thing, without eyther nutriment o: spirite? And what can that I pray you p:enaile with a horse that must endure extream labour? When they kneade it with nothing but colde water, which makes it so heauy and sad, that it lyes in the stomacke of a Horse, and neyther turnes to good blood, no: any other nutriment, but onely to putrefaction, and grosse humo:rs, which commonly come to the Ancicor, consumption of the lunges, paine in the lyuer, the yellowes, and diuers other such like diseases, all which bee mortall.

Againe, B:anne is extream hote and drye, therefore the horse that shall much feed thereon, it will enflame hys blood, scalde his stomacke, and breed in him many filthie diseases: as the scabbe, itch, o: farcin and such like. Some againe will aske me, alth I disallowe this common B:ead, why in the other b:ead I bidde them take Beanes, & not Pease? My answer is, because Beanes are a more strong and cleane fode then Pease, and lesse purgic, and the meale they make, is a great deale finer.

If they demand why I put in the Wheate, my answer is, because it is comfortable and full of spirite, it breedeth in a Horse lust, courage and lincelnesse. If so: what purpose the Rye, then so: this, because the two former graines bee of great strength, and altogether bynding, therefore I put in the Rye, which is altogether loosening and scowzing, that being ioyned with the former, it keepeth the Horse cole and in good temper in his body. Nowe why I kneade it with warme, that is to make the b:ead light and fine, that it may be easie of digestion, and not lie too long in the Horses stomack.

Having such b:ead as this, and having taken a waie your Wheate strawe, you shall then after your Horses exercise

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ercise in thys manner. Early in the morning, by five or sixe a clock, after your Horse is drest and trymd, sift three or foure handfuls of Dates cleane, & giue them him, which so soone as he hath eaten, then immediatly bziidle him vppe and tie him to the bare Racker, then saddle him, and after he is sadled, throw his cloth ouer him, and so let him stande till the Hounds be ready to goe forth a hunting, at which time take his backe, but in any case no spurres on your heeles, but onely a switching rodde, and so goe forth with them, and spend that day in hunting, till three or foure of the clocke in the euening, provided alwaies that you gallop him not but onely thwart and crosse, from hill to hill, to make in with the dogges, exceeding not his trotte at anie time: and this order see you daily obserue for a fortnight at the least.

When you haue thus spent the day and are come home, see that there be ready in your stable fresh litter enough, then set him vppe, and tye him in his bziidle to the bare Racker, and all to rubbe and chafe him, insomuch that if hee be eyther wette with sweat or any other thing, you leaue him not till he be as dry as may be, then vnsaddle him, rub his back thorowly, and with all hast clothe him vp warme, and stoppe him round with hard wispes: then picke his feete cleane, and chafe his legges, and so let him stande on his bziidle a quarter of an houre, after which time come to him and giue him a handfull of Dates, and halfe so much Hemp-seede mingled together.

This Hemp-seede, is the most gentlest and easiest scowring that can be giuen to a Horse, the vertue whereof is this. If in the dayes hunting you haue either disolued any grosse humors in the horse, (as labour will alwaies doe) or melted any of his grease, it wil clense and bring it away from the Horse, as you shall perceiue the next morning by his dung, which you should alwaies regarde, and looke vnto very much, for it will be greasie, and full of slimie matter.

Having thus giuen him Dates and Hemp-seede, bziidle
him

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him again, and let him stand so halfe an houre, or an houre. After which time vnbidle him, and put into his rack a little bottle of Hay, like a halfe-penny bottle in an Anne, and let him for an houre or thereabouts, eate his Hay, the giue him such a quantitie of bread as your discretion shall thinke fitte: neyther so much as you may cloy him and make him refuse it, nor so extream little that you ease his hunger nothing at all.

Then let him stande hauing Hay in his Rack, til nine of the clocke at night, at which time come to him, and rub him well all ouer, then hauing faire water in the house, water him: then sift him foure or fve handfulls of Dates, and mingle with them a good quantitie of Bread, and giue it him. Then shaking his lytter about him, leaue him for that night.

As soone as you come to him the next morning verie earlie to dresse him, the first thing you do, looke what dung he hath made, if it be greasie, darke coloured, and foule, then it is a signe the horse is foule within, ful of glutte and purfineffe: if it be wel coloured, that is to say of a pale yellow, hauing no grease in it, then is it a signe that your former dayes hunting, did take nothing at all of him, but that his grease remaineth in his body vnwasted: wherfore, the next day you may take the more of him, yet not so much that you force him to gallop.

The seconde thing you looke vnto, must be whether hee haue left any prouender in the Hanger vneaten or no, if hee haue left any, then shall you sweepe it away and bidle him vp, giuing him no meate at all till night that he come from hunting, for that daies gentle exercise and fast, will get him a stomack, and make him eate his meate with lust & greedines.

If he haue eaten all cleane and left no prouender, then shall you giue him three or foure handfulls of Dates, or else some bread, (whether of the you please) to eate whilst you are dressing him.

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Lastly, looke in the Racke what Hay he hath left, if hee haue left neither Hay nor prouender, then the next night geue him the same quantitie of hay, but a good deale more prouender, for it is a signe hee had not before halfe enough. If hee haue eaten vp all his Hay yet left his prouender vneaten, (which is commonly the property of a great feeding horse,) then the next night giue him but halfe so much hay, and the same quantitie of prouender as before, that not hauing hay enough to fill his belly, hee may be forced to eate his prouender, or els fast: which if he doe one night or two, be sure he will not the third.

Then dresse him, saddle him, and haue him abroade, bringing him in all poynts according to the manner aforesaide. Prouided alwaies by the way, that during the time of this fortnight, you may euery morning, either before you goe out, or as you goe, water your horse, so that you suffer him not to drinke full so much as he would desire. Having spent this fortnight thus, the next fortnight following, you shall aduenture to gallop him a little after the dogges: but in a more wise no meane out-right chase, but gently now & then for twenty or fortie score, and no more without a stoppe, and let it be vpon an ouer-thwart ground, I meane plowed lands, or lay lands hie ridged.

Moreouer, let him gallop so softly and leysurely as you can possiblie make him, first, that hee may thereby learne how to vse his legges and bodie nimbly. Secondly, that hee may strike his furrow cleane without stumbling, and lastly, that he may haue knowledge and vnderstanding of his owne faults, if he chaunce to commit any, and thereby seeke to amend them.

For any fault what soeuer hee chaunceth to commit in gallopping vpon a deepe earth, in any wise you must not spurre him, for if you doe, you shall vtterly spoyle him for euer being good hunter, the reason hereof is this: a young horse that hath neuer bene vsed to gallop on decpes, wil at the first be rashe and hastie, and put himselfe forth more

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fiercely then he can possible continue, then waxing a little weake, he will snapper and stumble, or els ware slothfull, for any of which faults if you spurre him, he wil the thorough terror of the correction, rushe so hastily forwarde without regard, that neither vnderstanding his error, nor knowing how to mend it, he will increase it: and so where he would stumble but once, peradventure stumble 3. times. Whereas as if you haue no spurres to torment him with, but that hee may take his owne leysure, and when he stumblcth, both see the occasion, and feele the paine thereof, which is twise so sore to him as to the man, and farre more loth is the horse to fall then the man to haue him, he will become so cunning, that the deepe earth and the plaine Meddowes will bee all one to him: nay, in that hee findeth his Rider will let him take leysure and time thereon, he will rather couet the deep then the plaine, and for a surety, cunning preuaileth farre more then speede on a deepe earth.

As for his dyet this fortnight, let it be in all thinges like the former fortnight: both the same meate, the same scowring, and the same times duely obserued. Now after these two fortnights are thus passed, which with y former month makes iust two months, you shall the perceiuing your horse to be still fat and foule, which you shall vnderstand both by the thicknesse of his rybbe, by the grosnesse of his leske or flankes, (which will be full and thicke in your hande) and also by his chaule, which you shall feele both fat and full of little knots at the roote of his tongue, which stoppeth his winde, put him to greater extremitie: that is to say, you shall then hunt more soundly, following the dogges at the heeles, yet with such discretion, that you put not your horse to aboue a three quarters speede, for feare you ouer-toyle him, or make him giue ouer befoze hee knoweth what hee dooth.

The first day you hunt him in thys sort, (through which extraordinary toyle hee cannot chuse but sweat much outwardly, which wasteth his outward grease, and by his inward

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ward heate, dissolue the glut and filth which cloyeth his guttes and stomacke) being come home, and hauing sette him vp in the stable, let him be exceedingly rubbd, chafte, and made dry, then if you giue him no scowring that night, it shall not matter, but the next morning so soone as the sunne is vp, hauing kept your horse fasting an howre, then giue him this scowring.

Take Rosemary and let it bee chopt very small, then take a dysh of sweet Butter, and worke the Rosemary and it well together, then make good round pellets thereof and put them into your Horses mouth, and make him swallow them: so done, put on his bzidle, and being wel clothed and stept rounde, both with his owne cloth and single blanket, take his backe and walke him forth into some close or field, for halfe an houre or little more: then bring him in and tye him vp, and you shall perceiue within an howre after, or thereabouts, he will grow to be exceeding sicke, but haue you no feare at all, for it is an excellent signe. When you see him so sicke, be sure to haue a warme Pashe ready, made with water and wheat-meale, Mault, or Branne, no more then shall cullour the water, and giue it him to drinke. As soone as he hath drunke, giue him Hay into his racke, and so let him stand al that day and night, being sure that you prouinder him soundly both with bread and Dates.

This kinde of scowring, though there be a number of other scowrings which heereafter I will sette you downe, yet I haue alwaies found it of most vertue and profite. It purgeth the Horse of all manner of glut, foulennesse and bad humors.

If his grease haue beene molten a moneth before, it will bring it away in his dunge in great abundance, to the admiration of those which hath not seene the like before, whereas if it should remaine, it were either certaine death, or if nature were so strong to expell it, it would breake out into some filthy disease. The next day after this scowring thus giuen, take your Horse forth on hunting, yet in any

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wise neyther put him to gallop nor any straine, but onelie trotte him after the dogges that he may take the ayre, gette him a stomacke, and recouer such lust & courage, that looke what you did that day you put him to extremitie, hee will doe twice so much the next time you shall there-unto constrain him.

In thys sort twice a fortnight, for two fortnights together, would I haue you hunt your horse thorowly after the dogges, leauing no chase vnrinne, and then resting him a day after, vse him according to the manner afoze-said: and the other daies let him but play and sport himselfe after the dogges, as well to acquaint him with the sport, as to encrease his winde and keepe him in bzeath. Some will demaunde, since I would haue a horse thus heated after the dogges thrice in a fortnight, why it may not as wel be done without dogges in some plaine Meddow, Poure, or ffeilde, where a man may gallop him till hee sweate, as much or as little as one would?

I aunswere, it is not so good for diuers respects: first, when a horse is heated after the dogges, hee hath choyce of many earths to runne vppon, one while hee gallops vppon deepe plowed lands, another while vpon plaine Pastures, or Meddowes, one while vpon lay lands that haue hie ridges and deepe furrowes, another while vpon beaten highwaies or common tracts: which change of earth, brings a horse to cunning speede, nimbleres, and toughnes.

Secondly, the heate a horse taketh after the dogges, hee taketh kindly and in good sort, for if the dogges runne a mile, without default, stoppe, stay, or double, it is verie much: nay, you shall haue them in twelue score, sixe score, and lesse, make stops and defaults, all which giue vnto your horse new bzeath, strength and courage, so that he will bee moze willing to run, then you wil be to haue him: wheras if you should giue him his heat all in a maine chase, it wolde be both wearisome, painful, and vnwholsome to the Horse, for suddaine heates are alwaies perrilous, and in stedde of incon-

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incouraging your horse to take pleasure in his galloppe and to increase in toughnes, you shal discourage him, and make him faint and tyze: and peraduenture vlesse hee be verie cleane, hazard the breaking of his wind.

Thirde, the cry of the dogges is pleasant vnto the horse, and he will of himselfe couet to follow them, beeing in full cry. And lastly, the seeing of other horses to skope and gallop with him, wil be an incouragement, and an increasing of your Horses willingnes. Nowe by that time this third Month is thus spent, your horse will be cleane in his bodie, wel winded, and in good strength, so that you shal both haue an insight what he is able to performe, & also adiudge rightlie of his trueth, which when you are acertaind of, then you may, according as your fancie and discretion serues you, eyther hunt him priuatly, or match him for some great wager publicly.

If you doe match him for any great wager, and thereby doe ouer-match him, though no body can bee blamed but your owne follie or fortune, yet since there be manie helpes in matching, which may much auaille, I will as neere as I can, briefly set them down. First vnderstand, it is not good to let your horse ride any match til he be past 6. yeeres old, and ful 7. for till then he cometh not to his full strength, growth, and perfection. Secondly note, that according as your Horses disposition is, so make your match, or els wilfullie be a loser: wherfore if you find him dead slow, that is of little speede, yet wonderful true & tough, then make your match to follow the dogs so long as you can, as till 3. or 4. of the clock, that in that space you may with earnest riding, and hauing good tryers to keepe your aduersarie within his law, which commonly is a horse length or two, or as you agree, so soyle the horse that rides against you, that whē you come to run the Wild-goose chase, you may haue as much speede as he, which if you perceiue and know your horse to be true, if then you lose, impute the faulte eyther to bad riding, or to a false iudgement in your horses disposition.

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Also in thys match, gette your lawe in the Wild-goose chase, which is most vsually twelue scoze to be twentie scoze, that if your aduersary chaunce to haue moze speede then you, yet with your truth and toughnes, you may recouer him: for that horse that lets another ouer-runne him twenty scoze at the first in a wild-goose chase, it is pittie hee should euer be hunter.

If you finde your Horse to bee wonderful arrand swift, yet not so tough that hee will endure to toyle out a dayes worke with extreamitie, then would I aduise you, not to make your match to hunt the Hare after the dogges, but rather to runne trayne sentes made with a Catte, in which strong sent a dogge will seldome be at defaulte, and the longer you conclude such traynes, to be the better for you. Also the shorter lawe you make for the winning or loosing the match, the better hope you shall haue of winning: and withall, see you conclude to haue the leading of the first traine, all which when you haue agreed vppon, then chusing such earth as your Horse may shew his speede vppon, and hauing the swiftest and best sented dogs you can gette, giuing them as much space before you as you can, trye if you can winne the match with a winde, of which if you sayle, then is your match in great doubt, if your aduersary be tough.

Wherefore, seeing that your speede sayles, then loyter after, and keepe your Horse as fresh as you can, that coming to the Wild-goose chase, taking the leading, see if with slyppes and turnes you can foyle him that rydes against you. In which slyppes, the cunning of the horsman must asmuch auaille as the goodnes of the horse: and for that those slyppes shew both a ready horse, and an artificiall Rider, I will teach you heare how to doe them.

The Wild-goose chase being started, in which the hindmost Horse is bound to follow the foremost, and you hauing the leading, hold a hard hand of your Horse, and make him gallop softly at great ease, insomuch, that perceiuing your
aduersary

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aduersarie strue to take the leading from you, suffer him to come so nere you, that his horses head may well nie touch your horses buttocke, which when you see, clappe your left spurre in your horses side, and wheele him suddainlie halfe about on your right hand, and then take him vp againe, till such time that he be come to you againe : thus may you do of either hand which you will, and in neuer a one of these turnes, but you shall throw him that rydes against you, at least twenty or thirty yards behind you, so that whilst you ride at your ease, he shall be forst continually to come vp to you vpon the spurres, which must wearie the best horse in the world.

If your Horse be both swift and tough, yet thicke winded, that is, that he cannot runne long with a winde, but if he want staies or sobbes, that he will faint or yeelde, then your best play is, vtterly to refuse the Wild-goose chase, and onely to make your triall after the dogges, tho such tryals be the longer in making. These necessarie helps in matching being duly considered, and hauing made your match with good discretion, prouiding alwaies to haue a month for the keeping of your horse, you shall then thus order and diet him.

First, beholding your Horse to be lustie and full of life, hauing a cheerefull countenannee, willing to play in your hand, and perceiuing by your former labour, that hee is in reasonable case for ordinarie hunting, yet not so very pure and cleane as he should be for a match, for the least imperfection that may bee in the body, is the losse of the wager, and for a man to keepe him in that temper all the yere, were but too costlie, and to little purpose, sith a man may alwaies in a months space, (if hee be any thing cleane) make him fitte for a match : then for the first weeke, feede him most what vpon that breade before prescribed, and let him haue Dates but nowe and then for change of meate, yet let him haue such store of them both, that he may alwaies haue the one or the other lying in the manger before him. If hauing
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fedde him in the morning, you finde any at none except it away, and giue it to some other Horse, and giue him fresh, so likewise doe either at euening or night, or at other times. For this first weeke and the second, looke that you hunte your Horse very sore, and gyue him strong scowzings: of which scowzings, sith there be diuers of sundrie natures and operations, I will befoze I goe anie further, sette them downe together with theyr vertues, wishing you to apply them thereafter, least in mistaking of them as manie doe, you rather hurt then profite your Horse.

Therefore first, as touching these two scowzings befoze mentioned, the one of Hemp-seede, the other Rosemary and butter. These two are all of the easiest, for they search nothing of themselves, but onely purge away such matter as is befoze disolued. As they purge the body, so they perfume the head, open the pypes, and make clere passage for wind, therefore they be the best for fat horses.

There is another, which is Carlike Stamp and lapt in rowles of Butter, and so giuen to the Horse: this scowzing onely purgeth the head, breaketh steame, and preserues a Horse from any disease that commeth of colde: therefore it is to be gyuen to a Horse that is eyther thicke winded, or subiect to take colde. Butter and Saunders mingled together and made in pellets, is of the same vertue that this is, and worketh the same effect, onely it is of moze strength and force. Then is there Sallet-oyle and Milke mingled together, and so luke-warme to be giuen to a Horse, this purgeth the stomacke & entrailes of all grosse matter, and molten grease, therefore it is good for a fatte Horse. Also some vse to giue this scowzing to a Horse that is newe taken from grasse, as soone as hee is brought into the house. Also there is Sallet-oyle and Muscadine to be gyuen together, this is of the same vertue that Sallet-oyle and Milke is, saue that it is some-what moze comfortable, for as it purgeth, so it strengtheneth, therefore it is to be giuen to a sicke and weake Horse.

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If you giue a horse Mustard-seede in his prouender, it is verie good, for though it clenseth the stomacke little or nothing, yet it purgeth the head exceedingly: therefore to be vsed to the same horses you vse Butter or Garlike.

Lastly, and the chiefeſt ſcowring of all, is this. Take the leaues of Bore, and dry them at the fire till you may crush them in peces, then mingle with them Brimstone beaten to powder, and giue it your horse in his prouender, yet very discretly, as by little and little at once, least your Horse take a loathe at it, and so refuse it. This purgeth the head, stomacke and entrailes, of all manner of filthinesse, leauing nothing that is vnsound or vncleane: it cureth the cold, it killeth the wormes, grubbes, or bots in a horse, and it neuer abateth, but increaseth courage and flesh. Therefore it is to be giuen eyther to a foule horse or cleane horse, but chiefly to the cleane horse, because it wil preserue him from any foulenes.

Thus haue I sette you downe sundry scowrings, with their natures, vse them accordingly, and you shall perceiue their vertues. A fortnight of your moneths keeping heeing spent in sound hunting, as is aforesaid, in which I woulde wishe you to haue a certaine knowledge of your Horses goodnesse, and hauing vsed such scowrings as you finde to be fittest for the state of your horses bodie, which when you perceiue to leaue their working, and that there comes nothing from your horse but cleane excrementes, without grease or filthines, then may you be certaine and wel assured, that your horse is cleane within, sounde, and without any manner of imperfection, eyther of winde or disease.

Then shall you the second fortnight, endeavour to continue the aforesaid cleannes: and to augment his strength, courage, and abilitie, you shall for this fortnight, make him Bzead in thys manner. Take of Beanes a strike, of Datmeale two pecks, of Wheate two pecks, and of Rye two pecks.

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All these being ground together and finely sifted, let it be knoden with new Ale, the Warme and all being beaten together in the fatte. If you put the whites of Egges into it, it will be the better, and the moze wholesome for the horses winde. These being well knoden together let them for an houre, or there abouts, lie in the kneading tubbe, that it may haue time to swell: then let it be wrought vp and baked in great loues.

With this Breade and with Dates, see that you feede your Horse extreamely, euen so much as hee will eate. As for his exercise let it be thus: foure or fve times in a weeke, let him goe forth on hunting, yet in any case let him not gallop, especially to straine himselfe aboue twice a weeke at the most. If he be such a kettie horse that you perceiue hee feedeth too fast, and that you feare he will were pursue, then may you once or twice a weeke, about foure a clocke in the euening, after you haue trotted after the Houndes all day, sending your Hounds home, breake into a mayne chase with your Horse, and so giue him a good sounde sweate, which so soone as you haue giuen, then taking him vp both in good lust and courage, walke him softly vp and downe, sometimes trotting, sometimes racking, till you haue coold him well, and then carrie him home, and set him vp in the stable.

In this wise exercise your Horse, till it be within three dayes of your match, during which three daies, let your Horse take his rest, saue that you may, if you will, walke him forth to gette him a stomacke if it faile him, as it is likelie it will: because for those three daies, you must night and day watch with him, making him to eate all the meate he eates, out of your hand. And when he hath eaten a little, offer him a little dish full of water to drinke, and then giue him moze bread, then offer him moze water, and in thys manner feede him till he be full. Then let him take his rest and lye downe, and alwaies when he riseth doe the like, and in thys sort feede him till his match day: prouided alwaies that

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that you let hym haue Way in his Hacke, and let him be ledde to the fielde, bequeathing the rest to God, and good fortune.

CHAP. 4.

The secrets and arte of trayning, and dyetting the Horse for a course: which wee commonly call running Horses.



The difference betwene the Hunting-horse before mencioned, and the Horse for a course is great, therefore the arte of more esteeme, and the secrets more woorthy disclosing. The first, (which is the Hunting-horse) hath his vertue, consisting in long and wearie toyle, thys other in quicknes of speede and suddaine furie. And as the one requireth a whole day for his tryall, so this other in comparison, must dispatch in a moment. For the choyce of your running Horse, it nothing differeth from your hunting, saue that you may dispence with sundry faults in this Horse for a course, which may not bee tollerable in a Hunting-horse, as for example. If your Horse bee long & loosely made, that is, not so short and closely knit together as a Hunting horse should be, yet for a course he may be excellent, and in short races shew great swiftnes. Also if he be small lymbde and weakely ioynted, although these faults I vtterly disallowe, and mislike, yet shall you finde many Horses of a wonderfull speede, to entertaine these infirmities.

Nowe, when you haue a Horse, whose shape, countenance, and demeanure, promiseth assurance of great swiftnesse, and you addicted onely to that pleasure or exercise, in this sort shall you trayne and bring him thereunto. First being faire and fatte taken from the grasse, or bought in the Market, see that in all poynts you diet, dresse, and order

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him, as is before prescribed for your hunting-horse the two first moneths, onely let his exercise not be thereafter, but in this manner.

Euery morning and euening, ride him into some sayze Meddowe, Hore or Heath, and there for halfe an houre, gallop him gently vpon the hand, euen so softly as you can possibly make him sette downe his fecte: but if hee be so furious that he will not gallop at his ease, but with too great vehemencie, then shall you make him gallop tenne yardes, then trotte as much, and in this sorte gallopping one while, and trotting another, exercise him, till hee vnderstanding your minde, fall of himselfe to a gentle, light, and easie kind of gallop: which attained to, practise him therein for two moneths, not by any meanes putting him to matter of force or extremitie, nor euer suffering him to vnderstande his owne speede: but that all he dooth, hee may doe with lust, courage and strength, still pressing and striving to do more then he doth. The benefit of this exercise is this, the ground being so plaine, smooth, hard & firme, without cyther feare or stumbling, or doubt of too great toyle, and your labour so moderate, your horse shall learne a true nimble stroke, and withall, so couch his body thereunto, that when you shall neuer so little force him, he will launch out himselfe in such wonderfull manner, that what strength and nature may possibly bring to passe, arte shall assist in the highest degree that may be.

Whereas, if you should exercise him vpon ouerthwarts and deepe groundes, first as the toyle woulde bee so wearisome, that for want of ease hee would rather loyter then encrease in swiftnes, so would the vncertaintie, and vneuenness of the earth so alter and breake his stroke, that not finding meanes to lay his body to his length, or to launch out his legges to the aduantage of great speede, hee shall bee made to frame himselfe to a short idle gallop, which albeit he may be able long to endure, yet will it be so slow, that it will breede little profit for a swift course. Some may make

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answered vnto me, and say: that forasmuch as I instruct them vpon the plainest groundes, not to exceede the slowest gallop that may be, that thereby I shall as well wend my Horse to idlenes and to a short stroke, as if I did exercise him on the deepest oretlwarts.

My reply is this: vpon the faire plaine grounds, galloping my Horse at this case, if at any time I list (as manie times it must be done) to make him spring into some good round speed, I shall both finde the ground so fit for the purpose, and my Horses willingnes so great, that the more I offer, the more hee shall desire: where on the other part, if vpon oretlwarts I shall offer it, neyther will the ground serue, vnlesse a man will wilfully breake his neck, nor long can the Horses strength endure it, be hee of neuer so great abilitie. Having trained your horse in this sort euening and morning, for the space of two Moneths, keeping him in good hunting dyet, and finding his speede and towardnes to increase, as there is no doubt but it wil, then being at the least sixe yerres old, you may aduenture to course him more thoroughly. And if eyther pleasure or necessitie bidge you, eyther runne bell course, or wager. If you doo make any match, haue great respect to the nature & propertie of your Horse, for if you exceede his abilitie, there is no doubt but you shall loose wilfully: therefore in this manner regard it. If your Horse be quick, hote and fire, then is it impossible he should be tough, hard and durable, wherefore for him, the shorter, harder and plainer your course is, a great deale the better. Yet if it haue as we terme them, either inwithes, vpwithes or downwithes, that is, either running within the side of a hil, climbing vp a hil, or descending down a hil, it much auaieth, as well for recovery of his wind, as the maintainance of his strength and courage, For a hote Horse that runnes of an euen leuell, vnlesse he be exceedingly strait held in, will not onely spende himselfe too outragiously, but also runne himselfe out of winde wilfullie, which once too farre spent, is in a course very hardlie recovered: whereas if hee
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haue eyther discent or clymbing, nature teacheth him as well to be his owne fauourer, as arte in his Ryder to bee his Gouvernor. If your horse be still and heauie of himselfe, slow, starting, alwaies rather crauing, then oft of free-will offering, such horses I say be tough, strong, and durable, or els for nothing but a Colliers coale-sack profitable, wherefore for such horses, the long, deepe, and tedious course, is most available, because what want of speede loseth, tructh and toughnes may recouer. Having made a match, be alwaies well aduised to reserue a month at the least to dyet and make your horse fit in: nay, if he haue not bene before in dyet for a course, if you reserue sixe weekes, it shal be better, because a horse newly entred into so strickt a diet, will for the first fortnight mourne, and fall away exceedingly, that a month will be little enough to recouer his strength, and bring him to absolute perfection: wherefore for his diet and keeping, let it be in this manner.

First looke vpon him, and as neere as you can by his dunge, thicknes of his ribbe, cleanness of his chaule, and other externall parts, iudge in what temper and state his body standeth, and how farre hee is eyther out of case or in case for the running of a course. Some Horses will runne best when they be hie and full of fleshe, which is the worst and least to be trusted: others when they be but in indifferent case, and somewhat poore to looke vpon, which is the best, and most to be esteemed: of which of these kindes your horse is of, your experience in the training must gyue you knowledge. As for them both they haue but one manner of dyet, saue that you must haue this care, if hee that runneth hie be poore, then must you in his diet pamper him, and gette him into lust and strength, making him to endure no more labor then you are forced vnto for preservation of his wind: and let your strongest scowring be a sweet mashe of Mault, which as it scowreth, so it strengthneth and comforteth, to him you may spare sweats and night ayzings, or any other thing that abateth his strength or fleshe.

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If that horse which runneth best love and peace, be hye and fatte, then to him must you vse the contrarie meane, which meane I will expresse in a larger manner, shewing the true arte of dyeting in him, because hee craueth all the helpes that may be: wishing you to vse the same manner to all running Horses of what nature soeuer, onely reseruing to your discretion, matters of extremitie.

Hauing therefore made your match, and taken such sufficient time as in good discretion shall be requisite, enter well into the consideration of the state of your Horses bodie, which finding to be strong, full of lust, and couragious, through his great fatnes: yet by that meane so pursie, ketie, and thicke winded, that he cannot show that wonderful speed and goodnes, which otherwise he would demonstrate, thus enter him into his diet. First next his skinne, lay a sayre linnen sheete, because Horses naturally loue to bee sweetly kept, and the more neate they are, the more proude and pleasing to themselves: next the sheete lay a blankette or two, and ouer them a housling cloth of Canuas or sackcloth, binde these close before your Horses breast, and then girde him on with a Suringle, stopping it rounde about with little wispes.

Thys done, let your stable wherein hee standeth, bee made darke, close, and warme, hauing continually great store of lytter lying about him, the reason for these fore mencioned things is this. First for the linnen sheete, as it is neate and pleasing to the horse, so it carrieth this commodity, when nature shall so vehemently strue in the beast, as what through his extreame fatnesse, vnusuall warme keeping, and continuall rest, hee shall, (as manie times he wil) breake into great sweats, insomuch as when you come to him, you shall finde him all of a water, the linnen being next his skinne, euen as the force of nature shall leaue his working, so will the linnen dry, and be no further annoyance: whereas if the wollen shoulde lie next his skinne, it would not onely force him to sweat vnnaturally,

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but also fauster and continue his sweats, til it turne to faintnesse, and then as the sweats proceeding of naturall causes, strengtheneth, comforteth, and maketh cleane the bodie, so those being forced, weakeneth, dulleth, and maketh faint euery part and member.

For the many clothes before prescribed, they are for two causes: first, to bee a helpe to nature, and an occasion now and then to sweate as hee slepeth or takes his rest, if he be extreame foule, and most abundantly full of grosse vmoys: for otherwise the selfe sweats will not chaunce. And this manner of disoluing these vmoys, is most natural and wholsome. The second cause is, a Horse being pestered, and as it were loaden with many cloathes, when hee shall come to be stript naked and eased of them, will finde himselfe so light, nimble and deliuer, that in his course hee will shew the vttermost abilitie he can possible. Againe, being kept so warme in his clothes, when hee is naked, the colde ayre will bee so piercing, that whercas otherwise a course of thre or foure mile, would thrust him into an extreame faint sweate, by thys meane, such a course shall but maintaine a naturall heate, without sweat or faintnes. For the darknes of the stable, I haue rehearsed a reason in the former Chapter, therefore in this place I will yeeld no other but this: because the Horse shall not distinguish the day from the night, but being kept darke, take his rest in both. My reason for the much lytter I would haue him continually stand vpon, is thys. First, because it will defend him from the colde dampishnes of the earth, which is wonderfull vnwholsome. Secondly, because hee shall not detaine and holde his vyne longer in his bladder then willingly nature would, which if he haue lytter vnder him, hee will not do, but if he want, vndoubtedly he will: because naturally Horses will refuse to pisse vpon the bare plaunchers.

Lastly, because it will occasion him to lye downe and take his rest, when otherwise hee would not: and hee that will

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will expect his Horse should take great toyle abroad, must provide that he may rest at home. These foresaide reasons being well considered, you shall consequently see that the Maunger wherein your Horse feedeth, be kept sweete and cleane without dust, filth, or any other excrement of uncleannesse.

Also haue regard that his Rack be cleane, without cobwebbes or other annoyance, and that there be not any Mud-wall neere him to byte or gnaw vppon. For his ordinarie meate in his Racke, it shall be nothing but Wheate Straw well threshed, giuen by a shrafe at once, morning and evening: and thus much for these generall things, now for other particuler matters, they shall ensue in order.

First, when you come to your Horse in the morning, (which would be if hee bee a very fatte horse, an howze or two before day, if leane, not before sunne-rise, if neyther, fatte nor leane, then after day, and before sunne-rise,) put your hande vnder his clothes, and feele about his flanke and rybbes, whether hee be wette or dry, that is, whether he haue sweat that night in his clothes or no, if you find hee haue and is not fully dry, then leaue him, and let him rest vntill such tyme as naturally he dry of himselfe. If hee bee dry ere you come, or haue not sweat that night, then see that his clothes be well gyrt about him, and take a bridle and snaffle, the snaffle being washt eyther in Beere or Ale, and hauing bridled him, lead him forth in your hand to y height of some hill: and there walke him vppe and downe for the space of an howze or more, not by any meanes pulling or compelling him to leade, but suffering him to goe howe and which way he list.

If hee offer to stand still, stand you still with him, if hee offer to goe, goe you, if he couet to lie downe, doe not hinder him, but in all you can further him thereunto, and with the bridle (if hee cannot) help him to tumble ouer and ouer. If he be desirous to play, run vp and downe, and skope with him in your hand: and thus in all things follow his minde,

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that he may vnderstand he commeth abroad, not to do your will, but his own, if he be stord, lead him where some other Horse hath dunged before, and let him smell thereto, which wil presently make him to dung himselfe, by which means you may empty his belly at your pleasure. After you haue thus wasted an houre or little more, leade him home again, and set him vp, this we call ayzing of a horse, the reason and profite whereof followeth.

To a fatte Horse that is ayzed before day (thzough the sharpnes of the ayze, cold dewe, and discomfort by want of day or sunne-shine,) it abateth his flesh, and drieth vp purfines, it refresheth him if he be dull, and causeth courage: it getteth him a stomacke, it greatly increaseth his wind, and addes a great desire vnto him to runne and scope. If hee bee leane, and ayzed in the pleasantnes of the morning & fayze sunne-shine, it prouoketh pleasure, & maketh a horse proud in himselfe: by reason whereof his strength (which want of flesh decayeth) is the sooner recouered. For as ayzing before day diminisheth flesh, so this augmenteth, it kepeth him frō lothing his meate, so that you can hardly cloy him, but his stomacke will bee ready to receiue meate as oft as you offer it him: which is the chiefeest thing to bee regarded in a running horse, because they will ordinarily take such loathings to their meate, that they will refuse what euer you make proffer of, and is no way to bee remedied but by ayzing: this kinde of ayzing helpeth the horses winde, and giues him desire to endure labour.

If your Horse be in good state of bodie, neither too fatte nor too leane, then the ayzing him after day and before sunrise, shal keepe him in that state, and neither abate nor increase his fatnesse, but onely help his wind, preserve his stomacke, and make him willing to endure his course the better. Being ayzed and sette vp, after his legs haue been will rubd and chafed, vnbzidle him, and giue him the quantitie of a penny wheaten loafe, or as your discretion shall rule you, (for in these quantities your owne witte must be your gouer-

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gouvernour) of that breede which is last prescribed for your Hunting-horse in the former Chapter, which as soon as he hath eaten, leaue him sweet Wheat-straw in his rack, shut up your stable windowes and the doore, and let him rest till it be twelue or one of the clock in the after noone, at which time, after you haue put away his dung and made your stable cleane, vnclothe him, and dresse him as is before expressed in the former Chapter, and then clothe him up again as he was before: hauing due regard, that during the time he is naked, you let him not stand still, but be working or doing somewhat about him: for whilst a horse dooth eyther sturre himselfe, or hath the Keeper labouring about him, so long the horse will neuer take cold.

When you haue finished your dressing, leade him out in your hand to the water, and let him drinke his fill. Now, for that there is great diuersitie in waters, as namelie some smal, some strong, some feeding, some scowring, I wil shew you which water is for which horse. First for the fat horse, the smallest water is best, as that whose spring issueth from the Rocke, and runneth vpon stone or pebble, which to the eye is pure and clere as Christall. For the leane horse the strongest water is good, as that which runneth from some dunghill, or that which issueth from some common sewer, so it be refind and sweetned by his course of running, or the River into which is cast much garbidge, blood, or other excrementes.

For the Horse that is in good state of body, as neyther too fatte nor too leane, a meane betwene these woulde doe well, as the standing pond water, which is fedde by a fresh spring, or that which issueth from eyther chaulke or lime stone: for that water which I tearme small, as indeede it nourisheth little, it altogether scowreth and clenseth both the body and raynes, it preserueth a horse from the stone, and helpeth paine in the kydneis: yet is it to the taste both vnpleasant & vncomfortable. Those waters I call strong, are bynding, pleasant, comfortable, and full of nutriment,

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yet beeing taken excessively, breed many badde vmoꝝ as fluxe of badde blood, head-ache, diminitie of sight, and great purfinesse.

These waters which are a meane betwene these two extremities, are the best, and most wholsome, therefore to be had most in vse, and the other two put as phisick helps in time of neede onely. And thus much touching waters particularly, now in generall thus. The lesse water your Horse drinketh, the better, so that nature thzough too much dꝛought be not inflamed: for by drinking you may kill your Horse, by want you can neuer hurt him. And sith I am thus farre entred into the treatise of water, I will in generall shew the discommodities that grow, by letting your Horse drinke vnadvisedly.

First, if befoze you course your horse, you let him drink, in his course you shall not onely hazard the breaking of his wind, but also assuredly endanger the incꝛding oꝝ bursting him. Besides, in such a case he can neither shewe speede, truth, noꝝ any goodnes. If after he hath courst and is hote, you let him drinke, you shall eyther founder him in his bodie, (which is a mortall disease,) oꝝ els so suddainlie coole his grease, that it will clap to his hart, and cloy him so, as either he will die instantly, oꝝ els consume and wast a waie in short time after: which manner of death, vnskilful horsemen attribute to guiltlesse diseases, therefore in such a case, there is no other remedy but strong scowzings and comfortable Bathes.

If after you haue courst your Horse, and rested hym two oꝝ thze holwes, you then in the house giue him colde water, you shall so force him to quier and shake, that hee will bee in daunger of a feauer oꝝ worse infirmitie, which shaking, if at any time you see your Horse vse, immediatly take his backe, and trotte him vp and downe till hee bee warme, oꝝ els with a good rodde in the stable, chafe him till hee leaue trembling. And thus much for the discommoditie of water.

Now

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Now to returne backe to my purpose, after your Horse hath drunke and is sette vp againe, his legges beeing well chaff and rubb, let him stand halfe an houre vpon his brydle, which time beeing expired, giue him the like quantitie of breade as you did in the morning: or if you find he eateth his breade with no good appetite, you may giue him fine or fine handfulls of Dates, well dusted and sifted in a fine sieue, suffering him so to rest till five of the clocke in the euening. At five of the clocke come to him, put away his dunge with your foote, and giue him of breade or Dates, which you find he hath most minde vnto, as you shall perceiue, by offering him first a little of the one, and then of the other, such like quantity as is before prescribed: vpon which let him rest till it be two or three houres within darke night, at which tyme brydle him vpper, and leade him soorth to aye, doing in all poynts as you did in the morning, saue that as in the morning you leade him to the height of a Wyll, so in the euening, you must leade him to the valley neere the edge of some running Ryuer, where he may receiue the aye of the cold water, which is sharpe and pearcing, working manie good effects in your Horse. Thys manner of aying is for the fatte Horse.

The leane Horse would be ayed halfe an houre or an houre before Sunne-sette. The Horse who is in good state of body, would be ayed after Sunne-sette, and before day part. The reasons for which, are before dilated. Nowe after you haue brought your horse in from aying, and hauing chafed his legges well, giue him the former quantitie of breade, and so let him rest till the next morning, obseruing to spende all the next day in euery poynt like thys. It may bee objected to mee by some of our stricke Rapers, as I knowe dyuers of that minde, that thys manner of dyet is too grosse, and that it will rather nourish then anie way diminish glutte, fatte, and pursinesse: yet when they shall with good iudgement consider the want of Way, and the extremitie of his earlie and late ayings, and way them

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in equall ballance with his foode, they shall finde it no deale at all too much.

Having therefore spent two dayes in this sort, the third morning, in stedde of ayzing him, leade him in his cloathes to the place appointed for his course, where when you come to the stake, let him smell vnto it, and if he will (as manie will couet) let him rubbe himselfe thereon, and so lead him to the place of start, obseruing to leade him with great leysure & care, forcing him as much as you can, both to dunge and stale. If all the way you leade him he refuse to stale, then being come to the place of start, vnloose his sursingle, and breake all the wispes vpon the ground vnder his belly, then by whistling gently with your mouth, procure him to stale, which vndoubtedly he will doe instantly, if hee haue not pist immediately before. When he hath pist, vnbind his clothes, and thrust them backe with your hand even to his buttocks, and so gird on your saddle: then doe your selfe pisse in your horses mouth, which wil giue him occasion to worke and ride with pleasure, and so gette vp into the saddle.

In which when you are seated, let some person for that purpose appointed, (who having a spare horse to carrie your Horses clothes after him,) stryppe the clothes from his buttocks, of which when he is disburthened, saye and gently start him in his course, and make him runne it ouer couragiously and speedily. When you are come to the end of your course, turne your horse gently about, and bring him to the stake, where let him a little pause and smell awhile, to giue him vnderstanding that there is the prefixed end of his labour, to which knowledge hee will attaine in short space. That done, gallop him gently as may bee, to meete the man who bringeth his clothes, which presentlie throw vpon him, and gyde them with the sursingle, then leaping vppon his backe, pace him gently home to the stable. Where when you haue sette him vp, let his leggs and body be well rubb, but no cloth remoued, then stop the sursingle round about with great wispes, and so being tyed in
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his bydle to the Marke, and hauing good store of lytter vnder him, let him stande thre howres, or two howres and a halfe at the least, at the ende of which time come vnto him and vnbidle him, making him eate out of your hande two or thre handfuls of Wheate eares, of that kind of Wheate which wee call Dollard Wheate, because it is without aunds, that is, not bearded.

When hee hath eaten them, offer him a Masse luke warme, made of ground Maulte and water, beeing both swete and strong, which when he hath drunke off, depart from him, and let him rest. At one or two of the clocke in the after noone, come vnto him, and if hee be thorsowe drie, and the sweat hard baked vppon his hayre, let him be vnclothed, curried, rubbd, and frimd, and so clothed vp againe warme as hee was before, giuing him a good quantitie of bread to eate, and for that day no water at all, because his Masse must serue in stedde of it, and a Horse for a course, is neuer to drinke but once in twentie-foure houres. This done, let him rest till within an howre of sunne-sette, at which time leade him forth to ayre for two causes, the one because considering his course in the morning, which was full of toyle and labour, it is necessarie that in his ayzing he take some pleasure, least wonted altogether to things vncomfortable, his courage decay, and he grow dull and vnspirite: secondlie, that you may haue great respect to his dung, and whether he boyde any grease or no, which if hee dooth, then may you be well assured of his extream foulenesse, and also vnderstand, that your last course did your Horse great profit.

Hauing ended your ayzing and sette him vppe, geue him both Bread and sweet Wheate-straw, letting him rest, and as you spent these thre dayes, to spende your first fortnight, at the end wherof, you shall come to haue almost an absolute knowledge touching the state of your Horses bodie, if you will be circumspect and dilligent, as an excellent keeper ought to be.

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If you perceiue by this fortnights spending, that your Horse is reasonable cleane within, sound, strong, and desirous to endure his course, yet through some little purines and straitnesse of winde; what his hart in willingnesse would performe, want of abilitie hindereth, then in his second fortnights keepe, you shall thus helpe it.

First let him haue Wheat-strawe in his Racke as hee had befoze, also obserue the same howses for his ayzings, the same tyme for his feedings, and the same manner of dressing and watring him as in the former fortnight: onelie you shall alter his foode in this manner. When you giue him bread, let it not bee the Bread mentioned befoze, but bake him a batch in this sort.

Take of fine Datemcale well dyed, two peckes, of Beanes one pecke, of Wheate a pecke, and of Rye a peck, let these be ground altogether, and well beulted through a boulting cloth, kneade thys meale with nothing but uelwe Barne and the whites of Egges, putting thereto a pound and a halfe of sweet Butter y hath not bene potted. These beeing well wrought and laboured together, let it be thorowlie baked in great loanes. Thys bread is moze hartie and strong then the other, yet it dooth not cloy and feede so soze as the other dooth. It is quicke of digestion, openeth a Horses pypes, and increaseth wind.

Also during this fortnight, when you bring your horse from ayzing, you shall gyue him hys Dates washt in this manner. Take two peckes of the best whyte Dates, and let them lye in the sunne for the space of an howze or moze, which done, lay them betwene two cleane clothes, and with a couple of stickes let them be thorowlie batted, then sanne away the hulles from the Dates, which your bating will drie off, and take the whites of a dozen or twentie Egges, and in those whites wash your Dates, which beeing thorowlie washt, drie them agayne in the Sunne, and gyue them to your Horse according as your discretion pleaseth.

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Of all foodes belonging to a running Horse, thys is the lightest, finest, and most excellent for his wind. You may also if you please, (finding your Horse grosse and kettie) in the morning before you ayze him, giue him a new laid egge or two rawe at hys mouth, which is verie soueraine for a scule Horse, because it scowzeth the stomacke, and precurth long wind.

During thys fortnight, let your Horse after euery two dayes rest, haue a course, yet in all, not aboue thre courses that may be soze in dede, and the rest in a playing manner, not exceeding a good round gallop. After euerie course let him haue a sweete Pash, because that will clense and scowze away all such filthines as shall by his coursing bee dissolued. If your Horse be eyther so olde that you dare not well aduenture to course him so oft as you would, for feare of decaying hys courage, or renuing of former straynes, which might bring him to lameness: or if the weather bee such that you cannot course in it, or there be anie other impediment to hinder that exercise, which should bring your Horse to perfection, and neuerthelesse, you are both compelled to holde your wager, and also finde your Horse in no good temper, you shall then to bring him to perfectnesse, gyue him a sweate in his cloth:s in the stable after thys manner.

First you shall stryppe him naked, then take a blanket, and warme it hote against the fire, foulding it in many fouldes: thys blanket thus heated, wrape rounde about your Horses bodie next hys hart, pyning the same verie close and strayte, then lay vpon him two or thre other blankets, and two or thre good thick Couerlets, girt these about him with a Sursingle, and make them fast and close before his brest, then stoppe the Sursingle rounde about with great wisps of strawe, and lay him good stoz of lytter vnder him vpe to the bellie. In this manner let him stande a quarter of an howze, your stable beeing made so close and warme as is possible.

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If in that space he beginne not to sweat, lay some more clothes vpon him: if all that do no good, then take him forth of the stable, and leape vpon his back, trotting him in some faire Court or Close, til he begin to sweat, and then set him vp again, and lay a blanket or two more vpon him. In this manner let him sweat for an houre, or an houre & a halfe, during which time stand by him, and with a cleane cloth, wipe away the sweat from his face and necke. When hee hath sweate sufficientlie, you shall coole him by little and little, as first taking away one cloth, and then within halfe a quarter of an houre another: and so one after one, til you haue lightned him of diuers, having great regard to haue some keeper with you, who with wispes and clothes, may all the while rub his face, his neck, his belly, and flankes, till with his rubbing and the abating of his clothes, hee become to be as drie as euer he was.

When he is thus dreyed, and clothed againe after his vsuall manner, giue him a sweet Pashe, and all the day after, feede him well with bread. These manner of sweates be the onely meanes that may be, to bring an extream fat Horse to cleannesse, and the hye way to bring a leane horse to such powertie, that he will hardly be able to goe. As these sweates be violent, and of great force, so to a fat Horse that hath strength to endure them, they adde such lightnes, agilitie and pleasure, that they be wonderfull profitable: one of these sweates, doth take as sore of a Horse as three courses, therefore the seldomer to be vsed, and the greater care to be taken in vsing them.

If your Horse in this fortnight (being vnacquainted with dyet, or being inwardly hote of himselfe) shall proue so costive or bound in his body, that he can either hardly dung, or dung more hard then you would haue hym, which is a great signe of vnsoundnes, and sicknes to ensue; then to remedie that impediment, and prevent daunger to come, you shall when you bring him from aying, giue him hys Dates, washt in strong Ale, the Ale being no more but
draynd

and trayning vp of Horses.

daynd from them. This kinde of foode is cole and loose-
ning it is strong and hartie, yet doth a little increase pursi-
nes, therefore moze fitte for the leane horse then the fatte,
yet in time of need conuenient for both.

If this washt meate preuaile not, but that his collicke-
nesse continueth, then it shall be necessarie for you, to giue
him that scowring of Butter and Garlike, mentioned in
the Chapter of hunting Horses, which assuredly will losen
any Horse, yet but in a reasonable sort neither. And with-
all, as it maketh solible the bodie, so it purgeth the head of
impuritie, and increaseth wind. Yet beware you scour not
your Horse too much, for as to be too extreame collicke, is an
euill signe of sickness, so to be too much loosened, is a signe of
weakenes, therefore keepe him in an indifferent temper ra-
ther hard then too soft, so the colour of his dung bee good,
which is pale and whyte, not redde and hye coloured. And
thus much for this second fortnight.

Nowe for this last fortnight, which is all you haue to
keepe him in before you runne your wager, as I sayd be-
fore, so shall you now obserue the same howses for appring,
the same times for feeding and dressing him, as is before
mentioned: onely his water you shall giue at no certaine
time, but alwaies when you feede him, after hee hath eaten
a little, gyue him a dishfull of water, and then let him eat
again, and then a little moze water: and in this manner
let him haue his meate and water together, but haue care
that hee haue no moze water then to quench thyrst, not to
glut his greedie nature.

For this fortnight, you shall let him haue no Wheate,
strawe, nor any other thing else in his Racke, and for his
head you shall prouide a musell of Leather, or Canuas,
made like a bagge to come ouer his mouth, with two holes
before his nostrils for to receiue his winde, which beeing
made fast at the toppe of his head, it will keepe him from
eating his lytter, gnawing the Rack, Banger, or Waller
about him, and your selfe shall be assured, he eateth nothing

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but what cometh from your owne hands. Into this mustell you shall put three or foure times euery day, Annisades finely beaten into powder, for your Horse to smell vpon, and nowe and then to licke on with his tongue, which is both wholsome, pleasant, and increaseth wind.

For this fortnight you shall not by any meanes suffer him to eate in the Hanger, because it may vsuallie be foule and vncleane, although you rubbe it neuer so soze, but provide to haue a cleane boule, which you may your selfe diligently keepe neate and sweete, neyther put all the meate he shall eate at one tyme into the boule, for feare of cloying his eye, and so consequently his stomacke, but put it in by little and little at once. Let his meate for this fortnight, be the bread last prescribed, and Dates washt in the whites of Egges. Course him in this fortnight as in y former, so you be sure he may haue two whole dayes to rest in before hee runne for the wager.

Also the last course you giue him, let it be in his clothes, and let him not erre a false gallop: nay if hee halfe gallop, halfe trotte, it shall not be amisse, but profitable, for the more gentlie you vse him that day, the more willing he will be the next time to accomplish your desire. The first thing you giue him to eate after euery course, let it be a handfull or two of Wheat-eares, and a little Musterdse sprinkled vpon them, to purge his head, and occasion him to neese, which is very soueraigne.

If in this fortnight hee shall die inwardlie, or growe sicklie, and that you find washt meate preuaileth not to remedie him, then you shall not by any meanes giue him anie scowring, because whatsoever entred into the stomacke and scowreth downward, being compounded (as it must bee) of thinges in some sort contrarie to nature, must of force weaken and draw lowe your Horse, and then you shall want sufficient tyme to gette him into his former lust and courage againe: but you shall mynister vnto hym a glyster of Sallet-oyle, Hycke, and the decoction of Malloes,

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lowes, thys will draine his bodie into good temper, and both coole and comfort him.

There be some Keepers which I knowe, that in such a case as this, will gyue theyr Horse a handfull or two of thraht Rye, or if it be at the tyme of the yere, thre or foure handfults of forrage, which is the yung greene blades of Wheate or Rye, being sprung halfe a fote above y^e ground. I disalow of neyther of these, though for myne owne part I haue little vsed them: therefore I referre the same to the discretion of them, which shall haue occasion to imploy them.

In this fortnight, I woulde not haue you gyue your Horse any sweat in his clothes in the stable, vnlesse it be at the beginning thereof, for feare least you thereby draw him to greater weakenesse then you can recouer. During this fortnight, you shall not let your Horse eate any crustes of Bread, as well to auoyde filthinesse, as for that they bee very hard of digestion.

Nowe lastlie, as touching the day in which your Horse must runne for your wager, thus shall you vse him. First the night befoze, you shall gyue him but a verie little supper, so that he may bee passing emptie in the morning, on which morowe haue him out, and ayze him an houre or two befoze day, taking great care that hee emptie himselfe thorowly whilst he is abroade, then bring him in, and after you haue well rubbd all his foure legges, and annoynted them thorowlie, eyther with Peates-foote oyle, Treane oyle, Sheepes-foote oyle, or Lynsedde-oyle, all which be the most excellentest oyles that may be for a Horse, especiallie the two last. Then gyue him this foode, take a good bigge permie white loafe, and cutte the same all out into toastes, and toast them against the fire, then steape them in Huskadiene, and lay them betweene hote clothes, and being layde befoze the fire, drie them againe, and so gyue them to your Horse.

These be so pleasant and comfortable, that your Horses
emptines

Of the breeding, riding,

emptines, (as he must be wonderfull emptie when hee goeth to his course) shall little agreeue him. If you haue not this readie to giue him, if then you giue him halfe a peck of fine Datemeale well dyled, it shall be as good, for though it be not so pleasant, yet being so light a foode as it is, it will both comfort his stomacke, and be soone digested. When he hath eaten this, put on his Gussell, giue him great store of lytter, and vnloose his furlingle, that his clothes may hang loose about him, and so let him stand to take his rest, till the howre in which he must be letde forth to runne his wager, not suffering any man to come within your stable, for feare of disquieting your Horse.

When the howre is come in which you must lead him out, gyrd on his clothes handsomlie, brydle him vp, and then take your mouth full of strong Vineger, and spyrt it into your Horses nostrils, the strength whercof will search and open his pypes, making them apt for the receit of winde. Thys doone, leade him to the race, and when you come at the end thereof where you must vnclouth him, hauing the Vineger carried after you, doo the like there, & so bequeath him and your selfe to God, and good fortune. Che lera lera,

The

The approoued cure of Horses Diseases.

CHAP. V.

Of sicknesse in generall.



A generall, sicknes is an opposite foe to nature, warring against the agents of the body and minde, seeking to confounde those actions which vpholde and maintaine the bodys strength and liuelihood: Who coueteth to haue a larger definition of sicknesse, let him reade Vegetius Rufius, or excellent Maister Blundeuile, who in that hath bene admirably well-deseruing painfull. For mine owne part, my intent is to write nothing more then mine owne experience, and what I haue approoued in horses diseases most auailable: and first of the feuer or Ague in a horse, though it be a disease sildome or not at all noted by our mechanical horse farriers, who cure many times what they know not, and kill where they might cure, knowinge they the cause: yet I haue my selfe sene of late, (both by the demonstrate opinions of others better learned, and by the effects of the disease) some two horses which I dare auouch were mightily tormented with a feauer: though Dyuers Leeches had thereof giuen diuers opinions, one saying it was the bots by reason of his immoderate languishment: another affirmed him to be bewitcht, by reason of his great shaking, heauines, and sweating: but I haue founde it and approoued it to be a feauer, both in effect, nature, and quality: the cure whereof is thus: first let him blood both in necke and temples, for the originall cause of a feauer, is surfeit breeding putrifaction in the blood: then when his shaking beginneth, take three newe layde Egges, breake them,

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them in a dishe and beate them together, then mire there to fūe oꝛ sixe spoonefuls of excellent good Aquaviræ, and giue it him in a horne, then bꝛidle him, and in some Cloſſe oꝛ Court, chafe him till his ſhaking ceaſe and he beginne to ſweat: then ſette him vp and clothe him warme. And during the time of his ſicknes, giue him no water to drinke, but befoꝛe he drinke it, boyle therein Gallowes, Soꝛrell, and Purſlaine, of each two oꝛ thꝛee handfuls. As foꝛ his ſode, let it be ſodden Barly, and now and then a little Rye in the ſheafe to clenſe and purge him, chiefly if he dꝛy inwardlie and grow coſtiue. This haue I pꝛoued vneffectuelle foꝛ this diſeaſe, and alſo much auailable foꝛ any other inward ſickneſſe, pꝛocæding eyther of raw digeſtion, too extreame rꝑding, oꝛ other ſurfet. Diuers haue wꝛitten diuerſly of diuers Agues, and I coulde pꝛeſcribe receits foꝛ them, but ſithence I haue not bene experimented in them all, I mean to omit them, intending not to exꝛæde mine owne knowledge in any thing.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Head-ache.

TH E head-ache as moſt are oppꝛionated, pꝛocædeth of cold & raw digeſtion, the cure is, take a goſe feather annoynted with Oyle de bay, and thruſt it vp into the hoꝛſes noſtrels to make him næſe, then take a wꝛeath of peaſe ſtraw oꝛ wet hay, and putting fire ther vnto hold it vnder the Hoꝛſes noſe, ſo as the ſmoke may aſcend vp into his heade, then being thus perfumed, take a knife and pꝛick him in the pallat of the mouth, ſo as he may licke vp and chalwe his owne blood, which done, haue great care in keeping his head warme, and doubt not of his recouery.

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of Horses diseases.

CHAP. VII.

Of the sleeping euill.

The sleeping euill in a horse, differeth nothing from that which the Physicians call the Lethargie in men, for it prouoketh the Horse to sleepe continually, without desisting, robbing his memorie and appetite of their due qualities: the knowledge thereof is easily known by his drowsines, and the cure is in this sort: Let one stand by him, and eyther with fearefull noyse or stripes, perforce keepe him waking: then let him blood vnder the eyes, and in the necke, and then take a leafe or two of the best Tobacco, which beeing dyled and beaten to powder, with a quill blow it vp into his nostrils, and giue him to drinke vinegar, salt, and Mustard, mingled well together, to which if you put a little Honey, it shall not bee amisse: and also when hee drinketh any water, put thereto eyther Fenell-seedes, Anny-seedes, or Pepper.

CHAP. VIII.

Of a Horse that is taken.

A Horse which is bereft of his feeling, moouing or stirring, is said to be taken, and in sooth so hee is, in that he is arrested by so villainous a disease, yet some Farriers, not well vnderstanding the ground of the disease, conser the word taken, to be stricken by some Plannet or euill spirit, which is false, for it proceedeth of too great abundance of flaine and choller, symboliz'd together, the cure is thus. Let him blood in his spurre baines, & his breast baines, and then by folding him in abundant number of clothes, driue him into an extreame sweate, during which time of his sweating, let one chafe his legges with Oyle de bay, then after hee hath sweat the space of two howres, abate his clothes moderatly, and dry them thozowly, after hee is dry, annoynt him all ouer with Oyle Petrolum, and in twise or thise dressing hee will be sound.

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CHAP. IX.

Of the Staggers.

THE Staggers is a dizie disease, breeding frenzie in a horse, which if it be not instantly helpt, is mortal: the cure is thus. Let him blood in the temple vaines, and then apply vnto his temples, cloth wette in the iuyce of Garlicke and Aqua vitæ mixt together: if you cruthe Garlicke and put it in his eares it is excellent: or if you slit his forehead, and losning the skinne from the bone, saynt it with Turpentine and Sallet oyle, it will vndoubtedly helpe him.

CHAP. X.

Of the Crampe, or convulsion of the sinewes or muscles.

A Convulsion or Crampe, is a forcible drawing together of the sinewes, sometimes vniuersally over the whole body, as I haue seene one horse in my life time, and sometimes but in one part or member, as I haue knowne and helpt diuers. These Convulsions haue two grounds, namely, eyther naturall, or els accidentall, naturall, as proceeding of cold windie humors, ingendred in the body, and dispersed into those parts, worke there the effects of greauance. Accidentall, is by wounding or pricking the sinewes, of which immediatly ensueth a convulsion. If it be naturall, and the disease generally dispersed, then the cure is thus, digge a great deepe hole in some olde dung-hill, and there burie him all saue the head, so as he may sweat there for the space of two howres at the least, then take him out, and annoynt his bodie all ouer with Raruoyle, Turpentine, and Deares suet mingled together on the fire, and bathe his head in the iuyce of Rue & Camomile.

Then

of Horses diseases.

Then giue him to drinke elde Ale brewed with Sina-
mon, Ginger, Fencreeke, and long Pepper : of each thre
ounces. As for his dyet, let it bee warme Pashes, sodden
Wheate, and Hay, thorowlie carded with a payre of wooll
cards : let him be kept verie warme, and ayred abroad once
a day at the least. If this conuulsion bee but onely in one
member, then it is sufficient if euery day with harde ropes
of Hay or strawe you rub and chafe that part exceedingly,
and apply thereto a little quantitie of the oyle of Pepper. If
the conuulsion be accidental, proceeding of some hurt, wher-
by the sinewes is wounded or prickt, then shall you incon-
tinently take vp y^e sinew so wounded, searching the wounde
with great discretion, and cut it cleane in sunder, then shall
you endeuor to heale by the same with such vnguents, plai-
sters, and balmes, as shall be hereafter mentioned in the
Chapters of woundes and blcers, of what kinde or nature
soeuer.

CHAP. XI.

Of colde in the head.



The colde in a Horse, is the most
generall disease that hapneth, and is the ea-
siest perceiued, both by his stopping, rattling
in the nose, and coughing, the cure thereof
is in this sorte : If it bee but newlie taken
by some carelesse regarde, and immediatly perceiued, you
shall neede no other remedie but to keepe him warme, and
euerie Morning and Euening after his water, to ryde
him foorth, and to trotte him vpp and downe very fast till
his colde breake, and then gentlie to galloppe him a little,
which moderate exercise with warme keeping will quick-
lie recouer him againe : but if the colde hath had long resi-
dence in him, and still increaseth, then you shall giue him
thys drinke thre dayes together. Take of strong Ale one
quart, of the best Treacle, vi. penny worth, of long Pepper

The approoued cure

and graynes of each as much beaten to powder, of the iuyce of Garlick two spoonefuls, boyle all these together, and giue it the horse to drinke so warme as hee may suffer it: and then trotte him vp and downe by the space of an hower or more, and keepe him warme, giuing him to drinke no colde water.

CHAP. XII.

Of watering eyes.

Watering eyes commeth most commonly of some stripe or blowe, and the cure is thus. Lay vnto his temples a plaister of Turpentine and pitch molten together, then wash his eyes with white wine, and after, blow the powder of burnt Allome into the same.

CHAP. XIII.

Of blood-shotten eyes, or any other sore eye, coming of rume or other humor,

For any sore eye make thys water, take of the water of Eye-bright, of Rosewater, and Palmesey, of each three spoonefull, of cloues sixe or seauen beaten to fine powder, of the iuyce of Houselick two spoonefuls, mixe all these together and washe the Horses eyes there-with once a day, and it will recover him.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the pynne and VVeb, and other dimnesse.

For to cure the Pyn, VVeb, Pearle, fylme, or other dimnes, vse this meanes following: Take of Sandiuer, the powder of burnt Allom, and the powder of blacke Flint stone, of each like quantitie: and once a day

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day, blowe a little thereof into the Horses eye, and it will weare away any such imperfect matter, and make the eye cleere.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Hawe.

A Hawe is a grosse grissell growing vnder the eye of a horse, and couering more then one halfe of his sight : which if it be suffered, will in short time perrish the eye, the cure is thus : Lay your thombe vnder hys eye, in the verie hollow, then with your finger pull downe the lye, and with a sharpe needle and a thred take holde of the Hawe, and plucking it out, with a sharpe knife cut it away the compasse of a penny or more : that done, wash the eye with a little Beere.

CHAP. XVI.

Of lunaticke or Moone eyes.

Of these lunaticke eyes I haue knowne diuers, they are blinde certaine times of the Moone, they are redde, fierie, and full of fylme : they come with ouer-ryding, and extraordinary heate and furie, the cure of them is thus : Lay vpon the temples of his head a playster of Pitch, Rozen, and Masticke, molten together very exceeding hote : then with a little round yron made for the purpose, burne thre or foure holes an inche or more vnderneath his eyes, and annoynt those holes euery day with hogges grease, then put into his eyes euery day with a feather, a little Honny, and in short time hee will recouer his sight.

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The approoued cure

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Viues.

TH^E Viues bee certaine kynells growing vnder the horses eare, which come of corrupt blood, the cure is diuersly spoake and w^ritten of, but this is the best meane which I haue tryed: if you finde the kynells to enflame and grieue the horse, take a handfull of Sorrell, and lap it in a Bur dock leafe, and roast it in the hot imbers like a warden, then beeing taken out of the fire, apply it so hote as may bee to the soze parte, suffering it to lye there vnto the space of a day and a night, and then renue it, till such time that it ripen and bzeake the soze, which it will in short space doo. When it is broken and the vild matter taken away, you shall heale vp the soze place with the yolke of an Egge, halfe a spoonefull of Hony, and as much wheat-flower as will serue to make it thick, plaister wise, which beeing bounde thereunto, will in th^{re} or foure dayes heale the same.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the bleeding at the nose, or to stanche fluxe of blood in anie sort.

I haue knowne many horses in great danger by bleeding, and I haue tryed diuers remedies for the same, yet haue I not found any moze certaine then this: take a spoonefull or two of his blood, and put it in a sawcer, and sette it vpon a chafingdish of coales, and let it boyle til it bee all dzyed vp into a powder, then take that powder, & if he bleed at the nose, with a cane or quill blowe the same vp into his nostrils: if his bleeding come of any wounde or other accident, then into the wounde put the same powder, which is a present remedy. Newe horse-dung or earth, is a present remedy, applyed to the bleeding place: and so are Sage leaues bzused and put into the wound.

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of Horses diseases.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Bladders in a Horses mouth.

Some Horses will haue bladders like pappes growing in the inside of their lippes next to theyr great teeth, which are much painefull: the cure whercof is thus.

Take a sharpe payre of sheares, and clyp them away close to the gumme, and then wash the soze place with running water, Allom & Honey boild together till it be whole.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Lampas.

The Lampasse is a thicke spungie fleshe, growing ouer a horses vpper teeth, hindering the coniunction of his chappes, in such sort that he can hardlie eate: the cure is as followeth. Cut all that naughtie fleshe away with a hote yron, and then rubbe the soze well with salt, which the most ignoꝛant Smith can doe sufficiently.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Canker in the mouth.

This disease proceedeth of diuers causes, as of vnnatural heat of the stomacke, of foule feeding, of the rust or venome of some byt or snaffell, vndiscreetlie lookt vnto: the cure is thus. Wash the soze place with strong Vineger, made thicke with the powder of Allom, two or three dayes together, euery time vntill it bleed, which will kill the poyson and bigoꝛ of the erulcerated matter: then make this water, take of running water a quart, of Allom foure ounces, of Honey foure or five spoonefull, of Woodbine leaues, of Sage leaues, and of Cullombine leaues, of each halfe a handfull, boyle all these together till one halfe be cleane consumed, then take it of, and euery day with the water warmed, wash the soze vntill it be whole.

N.

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The approoued cure

CHAP. XXII.

Of the falling of the Crest.

THE falling of the Crest is occasioned most commonly through pouertie : yet sometimes I haue seene it chance through the ill proportion of the crest, which being hie, thick and heavy, and the neck thinne and weake vnderneath, is not able to support or sustayne it vp, how euer it be there is remedy for both : if it proceede of pouertie, first try by good keeping to get it vp againe, but if it will not rise, or that the originall of the disease be in the ill fashion of the crest, then let this bee the cure : First with your hand rayse vp the crest as you would haue it stand, or rather more to that side from which it declineth, then take vp the skinne betweene your fingers on that side from which the crest swaructh, and with a sharpe knyfe cut away the breadth of verie neere an inch, & the length of foure inches, which done stich the skinne together againe with thre or foure stiches, and by meanes of strings, weights, or other deuises, keepe the crest perforce leaning on that side, applying therevnto a plaister of Deare suet and Turpentine, boyled together, till the soze be healed : and at the selfe same instant that by this manner of insition you draw together and straiten the skin on that side, you shal in this sort giue libertie to the other side, whereby the crest may the easier attaine to his proper place : take a hote yron made in fashion of a knife, the edge beeing a quarter of an inch broad, and therewith, from the vpper part of his crest vnto the nether part of the same extending towardes his shoulder, drawe thre lynes in this forme,

ry day with fresh Butter,	and the same annoynt euery
perfectly whole. By this	untill such tyme as it bee
make any lauc-eard horse,	manner of cure, you may
comly, as any other horse whatsoever.	to bee as prick-eard and

CHAP.

of Horses diseases.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of manginess in the maine or tayle, and falling
of the hayre.

This mangines in a horses maine proceedeth of diuers causes, as of rancknes of blood, infection of other Horses, pouertie or lousines, it is discerned by the scabbednes of the place, & the horses rubbing himselfe against euery thing, the cure is thus. Take of Maruoyle one pound, of Quick-siluer halfe an ounce, & hauing kild the Quick-siluer either with fasting spettle or the iuice of Sage, mingle them together, till such time as the quick-siluer be not discerned: then by a pan of hote coles, or in the heate of the Sun annoynt the Horse, and in thrice orasing he will be whole: yett before he be thus annoynted, I would haue him let blood in the necke, if the signe serue well, if after the mangines is cured, his hayre be thinne, or by decay of nature still decreaseth, then first annoynt him with lyfe Honnie, and after, for a weeke together, wash the place with strong chamber lye mixt with Ashe ashes: and bys hayre will increase.

CHAP. XXIIII.

Of the Yellowes.

The Yellowes is a generall disease in horses, and differeth nothing from the yelow Jaundise in men, it is mortall, and many horses die thereof: the signes to know it is thus: Pull downe the lids of the Horses eyes, and the white of the eye will be yelow, the inside of his lips will be yelow, and his gums, the cure followeth. First let him blood in the pallat of the mouth, that he may suck vp the same, then giue him this drinke, take of strong Ale a quart, of the greene ordure of Geese Strained, thre or foure spoonesfuls, of the iuyce of Selondine as much, of Safiron halfe an ounce, mixe these together, and bring warme, giue it the Horse to drinke.

The approoued cure

CHAP. XXV.

Of the Cords.

THE Cords is a disease that maketh a Horse stumble, and many times fall, and they appeare in a horses fore-legs, this is the cure thereof. Take a sharp knyfe, and cut a dyt cuen at the tip of his nose, iust with the poynt of the grissell, open the slit bering made, and you shall perceiue a white string, take it vp with a Woyses tooth or some crooked bodkin & cut it in sunder, then stich vp the slit and annoint it with butter, and the Horse doubtlesse shall be recured.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the Farcion.

THE Farcion is a vild disease, ingendred of ill blood, flegmaticke matter and vnkindly feeding, it appeareth in a horse like little knots in the flesh, as big as hassell nuttes, the knots will increase daily and inflame, impostume, & breake: and when the knots amount to thzee scoze, they will every night after breede so manie moze, till they haue ouer-runne the horses bodie, and with the popson, which is mightie and strong, soone bring hym to his death. This disease is very infectious and dangerous for sound horses, yet if it be taken in any tyme it is easie to be holpen: the cure thereof is in this manner. Take a sharp Bodkin, and thrust it thzough the neather part of his nose, that hee may bleede: or if you will, to let him bleed in the necke vaine shall not be amisse: then feele the knots, and as many as are soft, launce them and let them runne, then take Strong Lye, Lymc, & Allom, and with the same bathe all his sores, and it shall in shortspace cure him. There is also another manner of curing this disease, and that is thus. Take a sharpe launce knyfe, and in the top of the Horses forehead,

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forehead, iust betweene his eyes, make a long stytt euen to the skull: then with a blunt instrument for the purpose, loose the flesh from the scalpe a prettie compasse: then take Carret rootes cut into little thin round peeces, and put the betweene the skinne and the skull, as manie as you can, then close vp the wounde and once a day annoynt it with fresh butter. This is a most sure & approued way to cure the Farcion, for looke howe this wound thus made, shall rotte, wast and growe sound, so shall the Farcion breake, drie vp, and be healed, because all the popson that seddeth the disease, shall bee altogether drawne into the forehead, where it shall die and wast away. The onely fault of thys cure is, it will be somewhat long, and it is a foule eye-soze vntill it be whole. Some vse to burne this sozance, but that is naught and dangerous, as who so proues it shall finde.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the Mallander.

A Mallander is a peeuish sozance, and commeth of ill keeping, it is on the fore-legs, iust on y^e inside, at the bending of the knee, it will make a Horse goe stark, and stumble much, the cure is in this sorte. Cast the Horse, and with some instrument pluck off the drie scab that will sticke thereon, and rub it till it bleede, then take blacke Hope, and Lyme mingled together lyke a playster, and binde it thereto for thre dayes, in which space you shall see a white asker on the soze, then take that off, and after annoynt it with Oyle of Roses or freshe butter, vntill it bee thowollic cured.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the Sellander.

The Sellander and Mallander spring both of one cause, but that the Sellander is on the hinder legge, in

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the very bending of the ham, and will make a Horse at his
first comming out of the stable to pull his legges vp to his
body : the cure is the same that is for the Gallander.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of the Serew.

ASerewe is a foule sozance, it is like a splent, but it is
a little longer, and is most commonlie on the out-
side of the foreleg, as the Splent is on the inside, the
cure is thus. Take two spoonefuls of strong Wine
vineger, and one spoonefull of good Sallet-oyle, mingle
them together, and euery morning bestowe one howze in
rubbing the sozance with it altogether downward till it bee
gone, which will not be long in going.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the Splent.

ASplent is a sozance of the least moment, vnlesse it
be on the knee, or els a thozw splent, both which can
not be cured : a Splent is a spungie hard grissell or
bone, growing fast on the inside of the shin bone of
a horse, where a little making stark the sinnewes compel a
horse somewhat to stumble : the cuers are dyuers, and thus
they bee. If the splent be young, tender, and but newe in
breeding, then cast the Horse, and take a spoonefull of the
oyle called Petroleum, and with that oyle rub the splent till
you make it soft, then take a fleame, such as you let a horse
blood withall, and strike the splent in two or thre places,
then with your two thumbs thrust it hard, and you shall see
crusht matter and blood come out, which is the very splent,
then sette him vp and let him rest, or runne at grasse for a
weeke or more : others for a young splent doe thus, take a
hassell sticke and cut it square, and there withall beate the
the splent till it be soft, then take a blew cloth and lay vp-
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pon the splent, and take a taylers pressing yron made hotte and rub it vp and downe vpon the cloth ouer the splent and it shall take it cleane away. But if the splent be old and great and growne to the perfection of hardnes, then you must cast the horse and with a sharpe knife styte downe the splent, then take Cantharides and Eusorbium, of each like quantitie, and boyle them in Dyle debay, and with that fill vp the styte, and renew it for thre dayes together, then take it away, and annoynt the soze place with Dyle debay, oyle of Roses or Tarre, untill it be whole.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of the Ring-bone.

THE Ring-bone is an ill disease, and appeareth before on the foote aboue the hooft, aswell before as behind, and will be swolne thre inches broade, and a quarter of an inche or more of height, & the hayze will stare and were thinne, and will make a Horse halt much, the cure is. Cast the horse, and with an yron made flatte and thinne, burne away that grissell which annoynt him, then take Wax, Turpentine, Rosen, and Tarre, and Hogs greace, of each like quantitie, mingle them together plaister wise, and with it cure the soze: this plaister will also cure any other wound or blcer whatsoever.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of VVindgals.

WIndgalls are easie to cure, they bee little swellings, like blebbs or bladders, on eyther side the ioynt next vnto the fetterlocks, as well before as behinde, and they come through the occasion of great trauels, in hard, grauellly, or sandy wayes.

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the cure is. Take pitch, Rozen, and Mastick, of each like quantitie, melt the together, and with a stick lay it round about the Horses legges, & whilst it is hote lay flocks thereon: the nature of this playster, is neuer to come away whilst there is any windgall on the Horses legs, but when they are dyled vp, then it will fall away of it selfe.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of Fretting.

Fretting is a sozance that cometh of ryding a horse, till hee sweat, and then to sette him vp without litter, where hee taketh suddaine colde in his feete, & chieflie befoze: it appeares vnder the heele in the harte of the foote, soz it will growe durne, and were whyte and crumbly like a Pomys, and also in time it will shoue, by the wrinkles on his hoofe, and the hoofe will growe thicke and bryckle, hee shall not be able to tread on stones or hard ground, nor wel to trauell, but stumble and fall: the cure is thus: Take and pare his feete so thin as may be, then rost two or thre Egges in the hote embers very hard, and being extream hote taken out of the fire, crush them in hys foote, and then clap a peece of Leather thereon, and splint it that the Egges may not fall out, and so let him runne and hee will be sound.

CHAP. XXXIIII.

Of Foundring.

Of all other sozances, Foundring is soonest gotte, and hardliest cured: yet if it may bee perceiued in twentie and foure howres, and taken in hand, by this meanes heereafter prescribed, it shall be cured in other twentie and foure howres: notwithstanding, the same receite, hath cured a horse that hath beene foundred a yeere and moze, but then it was longer in bringing it to passe.

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pass. Foundering commeth when a Horse is heated, being in his grease and very fatte, and taketh thereon a suddaine cold which striketh downe into his legges, taking away the vse and feeling thereof. The signe to know it is, the Horse cannot goe, but will stande cripling with all his foure legges together: if you offer to turne him, he will couch his buttocks to the ground, and some Horses haue I seene sitte on their buttocks to feede. The cure is thus: Let him blood of his two best vaines, of his two shackle vaines, and of his two vaines aboue the crownets of his hinder hooues: if these vaines will bleede, take from them three pyntes at least, if they will not bleede, then open his necke vaine and take so much from thence. Saue the blood, and let one stand by and stirre it as hee bleedes, least it growe into lumps, when he hath done bleeding, take as much Wheat-flower as will thicken the blood, the whites of Egges, and three or foure yolkes, then take a good quantitie of Bolearmynacke, and a pynte of strong Vineger, incorporate all these well together, and withall, charge his backe, neck heade and eares: then take two long ragges of cloth and dyp in the same charge, and withall, garter him so strait as may be aboue both the knees of his fore-legges, then let his keeper take him out to some stonie caucie, or high way paved with stone, and there one following him with a cudgell, let him trotte vp and downe it for the space of an houre or two, or more: that done, sette him vp and giue him some meate, and for his drinke let him haue a warme Bath. Some three or foure howres after this, take off his garters, and sette him in some Pond of water vp to the myd-side, and so let him stande for two howres, then take him out and set him vp, the next day pull off his shooes, and pare his feete verie thin, and let him blood both of his heeles and toes, then sette on his shooes againe and stop them with Hoggs-grease and Branne boyling hote, and splint them vp, and so turne him out to runne, and he shall be sound.

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CHAP. XXXV.

Of the Colte euill.

THE Colte euill is a disease that cometh to stonde Horses, through ranchnesse of nature and want of bent, it appeareth in his Codde and sheathe, which will swell exceedingly, the cure is nothing, for if you will but every day, twice or thrise drine him by to the midside in some Pond or running Riuier, the swelling will fall and the Horse will doe well. If the Horse be of yeres, and troubled with this greafe, if to him you put a Mare it is not amysse, standing still in a stable without exercise, is a great occasion of this disease.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Of the Botts.

THE Botts are a kinde of wormes that lye in a horses stomacke, and they be an inch long, white coloured, and red headed, and as bigge as a fingers ende, and they be quicke, and sticke fast in the stomack, it appeares by the stamping of a Horse: and by his suddaine falling downe and tumbling, and beating of himselfe. The cure is: Take a young Chicken and kill it, and take the gutts out, and make the Horse swallow them, and hee will presently be well. The excrementes of a child are also verie good, and cure in a moment.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of VVormes in generall.

BESIDES the Botts, there are other Wormes, which lye in the great panche or belly of a horse, and they be shining of colour lyke a Snake, sixe inches in length, great in the midst and sharpe at both ends, & as much
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as a spyndle : they cause great paine in a horses belly , as you shall perceiue by his continuall striking of himselfe on the belly with his foote, the cure is thus : Giue him two or thre mornings together newe Milke and Barlicke boyled together, or chopt haye in his pꝛouender, cyther of both wil serue : it killeth the woꝛmes & maketh them to voyde.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of the Hyde-bound.

Hide-bounde is an ill disease, and commeth of two causes, cyther of too great labour and ryding fast with a continuall sweat, and then suddainly taking cold, which causeth the skinne to growe fast to hys sides, or els of milke and pouerty thꝛough vnwholsomnes of his pasture, the signe to know it is easie, for his skin wil be so fast clunge to his body, that you cannot with your hand pull it from the bone, whereby, till it be loosed, it is impossible for him to feede : the cure is, let him blood : and if it be at the time of the yeere, giue him once a day the blades of young Coꝛne in a pretty bottle, and for his pꝛouender gyue him sodden Barly : but if you cannot get young Coꝛne, then will sodden Barly of it selfe, hauing stowe, loose his skinne, and set him sound.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Of the Nauill-gall.

Nauell-gall is a soꝛance caused with a bad saddle, or with the buckle of some crooper, or such other, in the midst of the backe, iust opposite to the nauell, wherby it taketh the name : the hurt is dangerous, and of some thought incurable, but it is not so, for thus it may be cured : If it haue bene long hurt, and is ful of dead flesh, as soone it will be, which you may know by the blacknesse and spungines thereof, take a sharpe knife, and cut it

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cleane away euen vnto the sound flesh, then apply this plaster : Take the yolke of an Egge newe laid, as much Hony and Wheat-flower as will make it thicke and stiffe, and warming it, lay it to the wounde : and if the wound in the curing heale too fast or breede ill flesh, which you shal know by the rednes and spungines thereof, you shall then scrape thereon some Hardgrease, which will cate it away, and so by little and little cure the soze.

CHAP. XL.

For any galld backe in generall.

Of galld backs there are diuers kinds, yet all come most commonly of the crushing of some ill saddle, pannell, or male pyllion, the cure is thys : if your saddle haue but wrung your horse backe, and not broken any hayze, so that it onely riseth vppe in an harde swelling, then you shall need to do no more but lay vppon it some wet hay, or some rotten strawe out of a dunghil, and so set on the saddle againe for all night, to keepe his backe warme, and it will be downe the next morning : but if it be not swolne, but onely the skinne frid'gd away, and is rawe, then you shall lay onely to it the powder of Hony and lyme, the manner of making whereof, shalbe expresseed in a chapter hereafter : this powder wil dry vp and skin any wound, vlcer or impostume, so it be well incarnated before : and it is necessary that no Horsmaister be without it at any time, but if your horses backe be soze hurt, so that it is both swold and is impostumated, then must you take a sharp knife, and launce it in the nethermost part of the vlcer, so that the matter haue issue downeward, for if you launce it aloft, then the matter that lyes low in the hollownes cannot get out, but rests still, and fistulateth : when you haue launced the soze, if you finde the concavtie deepe, then you shall make a tent of flaxe or cloth, and dyppe it in this salve following : Take of Deare-suit, of Wax, of Tarre, and of Turpentine, of each thre ounces, and one ounce of Rozen, boyle
and

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and mingle all these well together, and withall, tent the wound, then lay vpon the head of the tent a broade plaister of the yolke of an Egge, Honny and wheate-flower, if you see any dead flesh grow in it, then Hardgrease, or red leade will take it away, and thus dresse it morning and eueing, till it be whole: the soote of a Chunnery and sweete Creame is a present remedy for any small hurt on a horses backe.

CHAP. XLI.

Of the Spauen, both bone and blood.

Dubtleffe a Spauen is an euill sozance, and causeth a horse to halte principally in the beginning of the grieve, it appeareth on the hinder legs within, and against the ioynt, and it will be a little swolne, & some horses haue a thoroowe Spauen, which appeareth within and without. Of Spauens there are two kindes, the one hard, the other soft: that is, a bone Spauen, and a bloode Spauen, for the bone Spauen, I hold it hard to cure, and therfore the lesse necessarie to be dealt withall, except great occasion vze, and thus it may be holpen. Cast the horse, and with a hote yron slitte the fleshe that couereth the Spauen, in this sort, — — — and then lay vpon the Spauen, Cantharides, and — — — Euforbiū boiled together in oyle Debay, and annoynt his legges round about, eyther with oyle of Roses, and with Vnguentum album camphirarum. Dresse him thus for thre dayes together, the take it away, and for three dayes more lay to it onely vpon flax vnseackt Lyme, then after dresse it with Tarre till it be whole. The Cantharides and Euforbium, will eate and kill the spungie bone, the Lyme will bring it cleane away, and the Tarre will suck out the peyson, and heale all vp sounde: but thys cure is dangerous, for if the incision be done by an vnskillfull man, and he either by ignorance or by the swaruing of his hande, burne in twaine the great vaine which runnes crosse the Spauen, then the horse is spoyled.

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Now for the blood spauen, that is easily helpt, for I haue knowne diuers which haue beene but newlie beginning, helpt onely by taking vp the Spauen vaine, and letting it blöede well beneath, and then to stop the wound with Sage and salte : but if it be a great blood spauen, then with a sharp knife cut it as you burnt the bone spauen, & take the Spauen away, then heale it vp with Hogs-grease and Turpentine onely.

CHAP. XLII.

Of the Curbe.

A Curbe is a sozance that maketh a horse to halt much, and it appeares vpon his hinder leggs, straight behinde vpon the cambrell place, and a little beneath the Spauen, and will be swolne as bigge as halfe a Walnut, the cure is as followeth : Take a small corde, and binde his legge hard both aboue it and beneath it, the beate it, and rubbe it with a heauie sticke till it growe soft, then with a fleame strike it in three or foure places, & with your thombes crush out the bruised filthy matter, then loose the corde, and annoynt it with Butter till it be whole.

CHAP. XLIII.

Of the String-halt.

The String-halt is a discaise that maketh a Horse twitch vp his legge suddainly, and so halte much, it cometh sometimes naturally, and sometimes casually, by meanes of some great cold, whereby the sinewes are straitned : the best cure heerof, is to dig a pitte in some dunghill, as deepe as the horse is hie, and sette the horse in it, and couer him ouer with warme dunge, and so let him stand the space of two howres, then take him out and make him cleane, and then bathe him all ouer with Trayne oyle made warme, and it will helpe him.

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CHAP. XLIIII.

Of the Myllets.

THE Myllets is a grieve that appeareth in the fetlocks behinde, and causeth the hayre to shedde three or foure inches of length, and a quarter of an inch in bzeadth, like as it were bare and ill to cure, but thus is the cure: first wash it well with strong Lye, and rub it till it bleede, then binde vnto it Hony, vnslackt lyme, and Deares suet, boyld and mingled together, this doo soz the space of a weeke, and it shall be whole.

CHAP. XLV.

Of the Paynes.

Paynes is a sozance that cometh of hote ill humors, and of ill keeping, it appeareth in the fetlocks, and will swell in the winter time, and will sende forth a sharpe water, the hayre will stare, & the cure is thus: Washe them every day twice or thrice with Gunpowder and Vineger, and they will be whole in one weeke at the most.

CHAP. XLVI.

Of the Scratches.

Scratches will cause a horse to halt soze, and they come sonely by naughtie keeping, and they appeare in the pasterns vnder the fetlocks, as if the skinne were cutte ouerthwart, that a man may lay in a Wheate-straw, the cure is thus: Binde vnto them the hayre beeing cut cleane away, blacke Sope and Lyme knode together, soz three dayes, then lay that by, and annoynt the place with Butter, and heale the soze with Bozes greace and Tarre mixt well together.

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The approoued cure

CHAP. XLVII.

Of an Attaynt.

An Attaynt is a griefe that commeth by an ouer-reach, as clapping one leg vpon another, or by some other horses treading vpon his heeles, the cure is: take a sharpe knife and cut out the ouer-reache, that is, if it be neuer so deepe like a hole cutte it plaine & smooth how broade soeuer you make it, then washe it with Beere and Salt: and lay to it Hogges grease, Ware, Turpentine, and Rozen, of each like quantitie boyled and mingled together: and thys will in fewe dayes heale him be it neuer so sore.

CHAP. XLVIII.

Of grauelling.

Grauelling is a hurt will make a Horse to halt, and commeth of Granel and little Stones, that goeth in betweene the shooe and the hart of the fote, the cure is: take off the shooe, and let him be wel pared, then sette on the shooe againe, and stop it with Pitch, Rozen, and Tallowe, and this shall helpe.

CHAP. XLIX.

Of accloyd or prick.

Accloyd is a hurte that commeth of ill shooing, when a Smith driueth a nayle into the quicke, which will make him to halte, and the cure is, to take off the shooe, and to cut the hoofe away, to lay the sore bare: then lay to it Ware, Turpentine, and Deare-suct, which will heale it.

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CHAP. L.

Of the Scabbe.

THE Scabbe is a foule scurfe in diuers parts of a horses body, and commeth of pouerty or ill keeping, or many times by going amongst Woods where they are infected with water boughes: it is most incident to old Horses, which will die thereon, and chiefly in the Spring time when newe blood appeares: for the cure looke in the 23. Chapter befoze.

CHAP. LI.

Of Loufines.

THERE be Horses that will be Loufie, and it commeth of pouertie, cold, and ill keeping, and it is oftneft amongst young Horses, and most men take little heed vnto it, and yet they will die thereon, the cure is, to washe them thre moznings together in Staue-aker and warme water.

CHAP. LII.

Of VVarts.

IF a horse there is a default that is neyther sozance, hurt, nor disease, and that is, if a horse want Warts behinde beneath the Spauen place, for then he is no Chapmans ware if he be wild, but if he be tame and haue been ridden vpon, then Caueat emptor. let the byer beware, for he hath both his eyes to see, and his hands to handle. It is a saying that such a Horse shall die suddainly, when he hath liued so many peeres as the Poone was dayes olde at such time as he was foaled.

The approoued cure

CHAP. LIII.

Of Enterfayring.

Enterfayring is a grieve that commeth sometimes by ill shooing, and sometimes naturally, when a Horse trots so narrow that hee bewes one legge vpon another, it appeareth both befoze and behinde, betwene the feete against the fetlocks, and there is no remedy but shooing him, with shooes made thinne and flatte on the outside, and narrow and thicke within.

CHAP. LIIII.

How to make the powder of Hony and Lyme.

First take halfe a pynt of Hony, and as much fine Drest Lyme to knead it with, as will make it as stiffe as any paste, then beate it flatte like a cake, and lay it on a Tyle-stone, then sette it on a hotte fire, and there let it bake till it be so hard that you may beate it to powder: then take it off, and whē it is cold beate it to dust in a Morter, and put it in a bladder, thys will dry vp and skinne any hurt whatsoeuer.

CHAP. LV.

Of the Anticor.

Anticor, commeth of superfluity of euill blood, or spyt in the arteries, and also of inflammation in the liuer, which is ingendred by meanes of too choyle keeping, and ouermuch rest, which choaketh the vitall power, and occasion vnnaturall swellings in the brest, which if they ascend vppward and come into the necke, they are instant death: the cure thereof is in this sorte. Let him bleed so as he may bleede abundantly, then with a sharpe knife

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knife in diuers places cut the swelling, which done, sette a Cupping-glasse thereon, and Cuppe it till the glasse filled with foule water fall away of it selfe: then giue the Horse to drinke thre moornings together a pynt of Malmesey wel stirred with Synamon, Lycoraz, and a little Beza stone, and during his sickness, let his drinke be warmed, mingled with eyther Bzanne or Mault.

CHAP. LVI.

Of tyred Horses.

If your Horse with two extream trauell shall be tryed, and brought to such weakenes as hee is not able to goe, then it shall not be amisse thus to recouer him, first let him be well rubd and kept warme, then spyzt into hys nostrells strong Wine vinegar, and giue him to drinke a pynt of strong Sack: or if you can get it, five or six spoonefuls of Doctor Steuens water, which after he hath taken, it will so reuiue him, as within an houre or two after you may boldly aduenture to trauell him a fresh.

CHAP. LVII.

Of the euill habite of the stomack.

If your Horse eyther by inward sickness, or by present surfette, growe to a loath of his meate, or by weaknes of his stomacke cast vp his meate and drinke, this shall bee the cure for the same: first, in all the drinks hee drinks, let him haue the powder of hote spyes, as namely Ginger, Anniseedes, Lycoris, Sinamon, and Pepper, then blow vp into his nostrills the powder of Tobacco to acasion him neese, instantly after he hath eaten any meate, for an houre together after, let one stand by him, and holde at his nose a peece of sower Leuen steeped in Vineger: then annoynt all his brest ouer with the Oyle of Cinneper and Pepper mixt together.

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CHAP. LVIII.

Of the Frush.

The Frush is the tenderest part of the sole of the foote, which by vmoors distilling many times downe from the legs, occasion inflamations in that parte, which may very easily bee perceived by the impostumation of the same: the cure is, first hauing taken off the shoe, pare away all the corrupted and naughty matter, vntill the soze looke rawe, then naye on a hollow shoe made for the purpose, and take of soote a handfull, of the iuyce of Houselick and of Creame, with the white of an Egge or two, as much as will thicken the same: with this stop vp the soze, & splint it, so as it may not fall out, renewing it vntill it be whole: but during the cure, haue regard that the soze foote touch not any wet, for that is much hurtfull.

CHAP. LIX.

Old Vicers or wounds.

To cure an olde Ulcer, as Fistula, Gall, or Botch, or any newe receiued wounde, these are the best salues and most approoued in mine experience: take of Hony halfe a pynte, of Deare-suet two ounces, of Tardigrease beaten to powder, as much, boyle all these exceedingly well vpon the fire, then with the same luke warme, taint or plaister any venemous soze, and it will recure it. If you take of Mace, Turpentine, Oyle of Roses, or hogs grease, of each like quantity, and halfe so much Tar as any one of the other simples, melt all these together, and being well incorporated together, eyther taint or plaister anie wounde, and it will heale it. Also, if you take the greene leaues of Tobacco brused, and put them into any greene wound, they will heale it: the ashes of Tobacco burnt, if they be strewed vpon any soze that is nere skinning, it will
skinne

of Horses diseases.

skinne it perfectly, and also it will incarnate well, if the bl-
cer be not too deepe and dangerous. There be many other
salues, plaisters, and vnguents, which I coulde set downe,
but sithence I haue experienced these for most effectuall, I
omit the other as superfluous.

CHAP. LX.

Of the Quitter-bone.

Quitter-bone is a rounde harde swelling vppon the
crownet of the hoofe, betwixt the hoofe & the quar-
ter, and for the most part, groweth on the inside of
the foote, the originall effect thereof is the fretting
of grauell vnderneath the shooe, which bruseth the heele,
or els by meanes of some stubbe, or the pricking of some
nayle, thzough the paine whercof the grissell is loosened,
breeding euill vmoors, which be in deepe the grounde of the
Quitter-bone: it is to bee knowne by the Horses halting,
and by the apparant swelling to the eye of that part, which
in thre or foure dayes will growe vnto a head and breake,
euacuating great aboundance of filthie matter at a little
hole, the cure is thus: Take a hote yron, made in fashon
of a knife, and with it burne out the fleshe, in compasse of a
Moone, till you come to feele the grissell, then burne it out
too: then take Hardigrease, fresh Butter, and Tarre moul-
ten together, and dypping fine Towe therein, stoppe vp the
hole, then lay thereon a Deare-cloth or Deare-suit and
Ware, and so let him rest for the first day: the next day, take
of Melrosatum, oyle of Roses, ware, & Turpentine, of each
like quantitie, infuse them all on the fire together, and with
that salue dress the soze morning & euening, til it be whole.
But if you finde any proude flesh to grow, then forget not to
lay thereon some redde Leade, or Hardigrease: and with-
all, haue an especiall regarde, that the vpper parte of the
wounde, heale not faster then the bottome, for feare of fis-
tulating.